The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1890. NO. 30

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

The Printer's Protest.

O, why don't people form their *a*'s,
And finish off their *b*'s—
Why do they make such crooked *c*'s,
And such confounded *d*'s?

Why do they form such crooked *e*'s
And *f*'s with ague fits?
Their *g*'s and *h*'s are too much
For any printer's wits.

What a human eye is without sight,
Is an *i* without a dot.
J's are such curious looking things.
We recognize them not.

K ought to stand for cussedness,
But comes in well for kick.
L's and *m*'s are mischievous,
When *n*'s just raise Old Nick.

O's are rarely closed at all,
And *p*'s are shaggy things,
Q's might as well be spider legs,
And *r*'s mosquito wings.

Some people make a passing *s*,
Who never cross a *t*;
Others make the self-same stroke
To form a *u* or *v*.

W's get strangely mixed,
X's seem on a spree;
Y is a skeleton on wires;
Zounds! how we growl at *z*.

& yet, just think what typos get
From drivers of the quill;
They call us such a careless set,
And scribble on at will.

Well, they scribble, and we must growl
And vainly try to please,
Till they go back to school and learn
To make their *a b c*'s.

MY RUSSET APPLES.

A late March twilight, with a bitter frost in the air; the new moon just dipping its golden horn behind the maple swamp in the west, and the ground sounding crisply underfoot. We had just come in from foddering the cattle—"we" sounds rather singulary, when you reflect that it meant Kitty and I, two girls of 17 and 19; but you see there wasn't any one else to do it. Father had been bedridden ever since that last attack of paralysis, and we could afford to hire no one to take his place about the farm.

"I don't pitty them gals," neighbor Dyson said. "They might sell the horse and cow."

Neighbor Dyson had generously offered something less than half price for them, thinking, no doubt, that we would be thankful to jump at the chance. But Kitty and I, after taking the matter into consideration, thanked him, and declined politely.

"We couldn't keep house without old Mooley, could we Addy?" said my sister. "There are so many nice dishes we can make for poor father, if we have plenty of good rich milk and cream. And the butter that we should have to buy at Neighbor Dyson's city prices would go far to counterbalance the money we should get for Mooley."

"And as for the horse," said, she "he eats but a little; and how on earth could we get around the country, even to the post office, such weather as this, if it wasn't for old Dobbin, that we have had ever since I can remember."

So it happened that on this special March evening we had just come in from attending to the wants of our live stock.

I was in great spirits, playing with pussy, who came to meet us with her plumy tail erect; but Kitty leaned sably against the wooden mantel and looked into the fire with mournful eyes.

"Kitty," cried I, at last, "what does make you so dull?"

"To-morrow is the 3d of March," said she gravely.

"What of that?" I demanded.

"Don't you remember? The interest on the mortgage comes due to-morrow."

"So it does,', said I, my radiant face falling faster than the thermometer on a freezing day. "Thirty-five dollars! And we have nothing to pay with except the $15 Laura Osgood paid for the old melodeon."

"Perhaps Willis Avery would wait," suggested Kitty.

I drew myself up slighily.

"I don't choose to ask him to wait," said I.

Now it happened that Willis Avery, who held the mortgage on our homestead, was the son of a neighbor and an old playfellow and boy beau of my own, who had gone to the prosperous young city a few miles north of us and commenced business on his own account, and I had a particular aversion to asking aid or help of him any way. I might be poor, but I was also proud, and Kitty was sympathetic enough to understand me.

"But then what are we to do?" said Kitty.

I sat down on the hearth rug, with my chin in my hands, and stared at the big crackling back log. Pussy crept away and nestled down in the corner, as if she knew by instinct that there was a change of temperature.

"Look here Kitty, said I, suddenly. "Those russet apples!"

"Well?"

"We can sell them. There are eight barrels at the least. Eight barrels at $2.50 a barrel——"

"My dear Addy, no one will buy them at one-fifth the price. Apples are a drug in the market."

'Here, I grant you; but not in the city. I will take them to Mapleton and sell them."

"You will, Addy?"

"And why not? Squire Dyson would charge at least 20 per cent. commission, and make a favor of it at that. I can't afford either the price or patronage. Don't say anything about it to father. He would only fret and raise objections, what must be done, must be, and I am the girl to do it."

"But Addy, how? all this seems so perfectly wild and visionary to me."

"Well it needn't: for, believe me, it's the most practical thing in the world. All we have to do is sort the apples out in barrels, nice and sound —I can easily do it by lantern light to-night— and to-morow morning we'll rise early, harness Dobbin to the lumber wagon——"

"But how are we to get the heavy barrels up into the wagon?"

"Goosie!" cried I, laughing, "Can't I put the barrels up into the wagon while they're empty, and fill them at my leisure? And I'll have them sold at Mapleton before you've got the pork and cabbage boiling for dinner."

"But where will you go?" asked Kitty.

"Oh, I know of lots of places. I went once to town with Obediah Fairweather, when he sold a lot of cheeses. I've a pretty good idea of the locality of the commission stores, I can tell you."

"After all, Addy," hesitated my conservative little sister, "it isn't a woman's work."

"Why isn't it, I should like to know, so long as a woman can do it? At all events, a woman must pay her debts; so if you'll hurry up the tea I'll be off to the barn,

"And what shall we tell papa?"

"Oh, he'll think I've gone to singing-school with the Dyson girls, and I don't think it's a Christian duty to undeceive him," answered I.

But notwithstanding the brave face I put upon affairs, my heart quivered a little and the next day as I drove off to Mapleton, with the scarlet stain of sunrise dyeing all the east and my own cheeks flushed with the keen morning air.

But it wasn't so bad after all. With pardonable egotism, I supposed that every one would be staring at me; but on the contrary, a young woman selling apples might be the commonest sight in the world, so little comment or surprise did it apparently excite. Mr. Holloway, of the firm of Holloway Brothers, produce and commission merchants, didn't want any apples I speedily learned.

"Just bought a shipload from Albany," said he, as carelessly as if shiploads of apples were as common to purchase as 10 cents' worth of tape. And I drove on, beginning to feel infinitesimally small.

Mr. Lovejoy, could give me but $1 a barrel. "Apples wasn't worth no more at this season of the year!" And I whipped old Dobbin up, determined to carry them home again, sooner than to sell them at that price.

At the next place where I stopped a pleasant-looking, middle-aged man came out, and critically examined my apples.

"Do they hold out like that all the way down?" he asked.

"I'll warrant them," said I carelessly.

"How much?" he asked.

"Two dollars and a half a barrel."

He reflected.

"It's a good price," said he, as if he were talking to his own vest buttons; but then they look like good apples, and we've a tolerably large western order to fill. I'll see what my partner thinks."

He went back into the gloomy depths of his store, and I happening to glance up, saw the words painted in black letters over the door: "Hull & Avery."

My first impulse was to drive on, and leave the chance of a bargain behind me, my next to sit still and await my fate as Providence dealt it out to me. And presently out came Willis Avery himself.

"I think we will take your load if——Why!" breaking off short, it's Addy Walters!"

I colored scarlet.

"Yes" said I, as composedly as possible. Good morning, Mr. Avery. I shall be obliged to you if you will examine the fruit as speedily as possible, as I am in a hurry."

"Oh, certainly." He looked as if a nipping frost had chilled his enthusiasm in the bud, and I secretly exulted within myself.

Mr. Hull bought the load apples, and said if I had any more at the same price—and of the same quality, he cautiously added—he would be happy to take them. Willis Avery touched his hat, and I drove away as loftily as Queen Boadicea in her chariot of old.

* * * * * * * * *

"Just $35, counting in the melodeon money," cried Kittie, gleefully. "And now Mr. Avery may come as soon as he likes?"

She had scarcely spoken the words before there came a knock at the door, and in walked no less a personage than Mr. Willis Avery himself. I received him with the air of an empress.

"Your money is ready, Mr. Avery."

"I was not thinking of the money, Addy," said he, almost reproachfully. "Do you think one's mind runs always on money?"

"Mine does a good deal," said I, laughing.

"But I had no idea you were reduced to this. I did not know——"

"Mr. Avery this is scarcely businesslike," I interposed.

"Addy," said he, abruptly, "I admired your spirit and courage to-day. I always liked you as a girl, but now ——"

"Well?" for he hesitated.

"I would do something more, if you would let me. I would love you!"

I did not answer. In truth and in fact, I could not.

"Dear Addy, will you not let me sign back the old place to your father on our wedding day?" he asked, earnestly.

And somehow he had got hold of my hand, and somehow, before I knew it, we were engaged.

"This is all very ridiculous of us," said I, "particularly as I have resolved never to marry since we had that quarrel about my dancing with Gerald Ferguson at the fourth of July picnic."

"I'll promise you never to be jealous again," said Willis Avery.

Kitty was jubilant when she heard it all.

"Our troubles are at an end," said she, "and all because you would take that load of russet apples to town yourself."

"That doesn't follow," said I sagely.

But for all my philosophy I did believe a little in fate, and I've always liked russet apples since. —*Toledo Blade.*

Enjoyment at Home.

Don't shut up you house, lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a merry laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in reckless degredation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they don't have it at their own hearthstone it will be sought at other and, perhaps, at less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirit of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and firelight of a home blots out many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle. Put home first and foremost, for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken; when you will "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still;" and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden to make each other happy.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Dead Sea and the River Jordan."

TEXT: *"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho."*—Luke x., 30.

David the poet here pictures a volcano, and what Church's Cotopaxi does on painter's canvas this author does in words. You see a hill, calm and still and for ages immovable, but the Lord out of the heavens puts His finger on the top of it and from it rise thick vapors intershot with fire. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

God is the only being who can manage a volcano, and again and again has He employed volcanic action. The pictures on the walls of Pompeii, the exhumed Italian city, as we saw them last November, demonstrate that the city was not fit to live. In the first century that city, engirdled with palaces, emparadised with gardens, pillared into architectural exquisiteness, was at the foot of a mountain, up the sides of which it ran, with vineyards and villas of merchant princes, and all that marble and bronze and imperial baths and arboriculture and rainbowed fountains, and a coliseum at the dedication of which nine thousand beasts had been slain, and a supernal landscape in which the shore gave roses to the sea and the sea gave crystals to the shore, yea, all that beauty and pomp and wealth could give was there to be seen or heard. But the bad morals of the city had shocked the world. In the year 79, on the 4th of August, a black column rose above the adjoining mountain and spread out, Pliny says, as he saw it, like a great pine tree, wider and wider, until it began to rain upon the city first thin ashes and then pumice stone, and sulphurous fumes scooped, and streams of mud poured through the streets till few people escaped, and the city was buried, and some of the inhabitants eighteen hundred years after were found embalmed in the scoriæ of that awful doom. The Lord called upon volcanic forces to obliterate that profligate city. He touched the hills and they smoked.

Nothing but volcanic action can explain what I shall show you at the Dead Sea upon which I looked last December, and of whose waters I took a bitter and stinging taste. Concerning all that region there has been controversy enough to fill libraries, science saying one thing, revelation saying another thing. But admit volcanic action divinely employed and both testimonies are one and the same. Geology, chemistry, geography, astronomy, ichthyology, ornithology and zoology are coming one by one to confirm the Scriptures. Two leaves of one book are Revelation and Creation, and the penmanship is by the same divine hand. Our horseback ride will not be so steep to-day, and you can stay on without clinging to the pommel of the saddle, but the scenes amid which we ride shall, if possible, be more thrilling, and by the time the horses snuff the sulphurous atmosphere of Ashaltites, or the Dead Sea, we will be ready to dismount and read from our Bibles about what was done that day by the Lord when He touched the hills and they smoked.

Take a detour and pass along by the rocky fortress of Masada, where occurred something more wonderful in the way of desperation than you ever heard of, unless you have heard of that. Herod built a palace amid these heaps of black and awful rocks which look like a tumbled midnight. A great band of robbers, about one thousand including their families, afterward held the fortress. When the Roman army stormed that steep and the bandits could no longer hold the place, their chieftain, Eleazar, made a powerful speech which persuaded them to die before they were captured. First the men kissed their families a loving and tearful good-by and then put a dagger into their hearts, and the women and children were slain. Then ten men were chosen by lot to slay all the other men, and each man lay down by the dead wife and children and waited for these executioners to do their work. This done, one man of the ten killed the other nine. Then the survivor committed suicide. Two women and five children had hid themselves, and after all was over came forth to tell of the nine hundred and sixty slaughtered. Great and rugged natural scenery makes the most tremendous natures for good or evil. Great statesmen and great robbers, great orators and great butchers, were nearly all born or reared among mountain precipices. Strong natures are hardly ever born upon the plain. When men have anything greatly good or greatly evil to do they come down off the rocks.

Pass on from under the shadow of Masada, the scene of concentrated diabolism, and come along where the salt crystals crackle under the horses' hoofs. You are near the most God forsaken region of all the earth. You to whom the word lake has heretofore suggested those bewitchments of beauty, Luzerne or Cayuga, some great pearl set by a loving God in the bosom of the luxuriant valley, change all your ideas about a lake, and see this sheet of water which the Bible calls the Salt Sea, or Sea of the Plain, and Josephus calls Lake Asphaltites. The muleteers will take care of the horses while we go down to the brink and dip up the liquid mixture in the palm of the hand. The waters are a commingling of brimstone and pitch, and have six times larger percentage of salt than those of the Atlantic Ocean, the ocean having four per cent. of salt and this lake 26¼ per cent. Lake Sir-i-kol, of India, is the highest lake in the world. This lake, on the banks of which we kneel, is the lowest lake. It empties into no sea, among other things, for the simple reason that water cannot run up hill. It swallows up the river Jordan and makes no response of thanks, and never reports what it does with the twenty millions cubic feet of water annually received from that sacred river. It takes the tree branches and logs floated into it by the Jordan and pitches them on the banks of bitumen to decay there.

The hot springs near its banks by the name of Callirhoe, where King Herod came to bathe off his illnesses, no sooner pour into this sea than they are poisoned. Not a fish scale swims it. Not an insect walks it. It hates life, and if you attempt to swim there it lifts you by an unnatural buoyancy to the surface, as much as to say "we want no life here, but death is our preference, death." Those who attempt to wade into this lake, and submerge themselves, come out almost maddened, as with the sting of a hundred wasps and hornets, and with lips and eyelids swollen with the strange ablution. The sparkle of its waters is not like the sparkle of beauty on other lakes, but a metallic lustre like unto the flash of a sword that would thrust you. The gazelles and the ibexes that live on the hills beside it, and cranes and wild ducks that fly across—for, contrary to the old belief, birds do safely wing their way, over it—and the Arab horses you have been riding, though thirsty enough, will not drink out of this dreadful mixture. A mist hovers over parts of it almost continually, which, though natural evaportion, seems like a wing of doom spread over liquid desolation. It is the rinsings of abomination. It is an aqueous monster coiled among the hills, or creeping with ripples, and stenchful with nauseating malodors.

In these regions once stood four great cities of Assyria: Sodon, Gomorrah, Adma and Zeboim. The Bible says they were destroyed by a tempest of fire and brimstone after these cities had filled up with wickedness. "No, that is absurd," cries some one; "it is evident that this was a region of salt and brimstone and pitch long before that." And so it was. The Bible says it was a region of sulphur long before the great catastrope. "Well, now," says some one, wanting to raise a quarrel between science and Revelation, "you have no right to say the cities of the plain were destroyed by a tempest of fire and sulphur and brimstone, because this region had these characteristics long before these cities were destroyed." Volcanic action, is my reply. These cities had been built out of very combustible materials. The mortar was a bitumen easily ignited, and the walls dripped with pitch most inflammable. They sat, I think, on a ridge of hills. They stood high up and conspicuous, radiant in their sins, ostentatious in their debaucheries, four hells on earth.

One day there was a rumbling in the earth, and a quaking. "What's that?" cry the affrighted inhabitants. "What's that?" The foundations of the earth were giving way. A volcano, whose fires had been burning for ages, at God's command bursts forth, easily setting everything aflame, and first lifting these cities high in the air and then dashing them down in chasms fathomless. The fires of that eruption intershot the dense smoke and rolled unto the heavens, only to descend again. And all the configuration of that country was changed, and where there was a hill there came a valley, and where there had been the pomp of uncleanness came widespread desolation. The red hot spade of volcanic action had shoveled under the cities of the plain. Before the catastrophe the cities stood on the top of the salt and sulphur. After the catastrophe they were under the salt and sulphur. Science right; Revelation right. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

No science ever frightened believers in Revelation so much as geology. They feared that the strata of the earth would contradict the Scriptures, and then Moses must go under. But as in the Dead Sea instance so in all cases God's writing on the earth and God's writing in the Bible are harmonious. The shelves of rock correspond with the shelves of the American Bible Society. Science digs into the earth and finds deep down the remains of plants, and so the Bible announces plants first. Science digs down and says, "Marine animals next." and the Bible says, "Marine animals next." Science digs down and says, "Land animals next." "Then comes man!" says science. "Then comes man!" responds the Bible. Science digs into the regions about the Dead Sea, and finds result of fire and masses of brimstone, and announces a wonderful geological formation. "Oh, yes," says the Bible, "Moses wrote thousands of years ago, 'The Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven,' and David wrote, 'He toucheth the hills and they smoke.'" So I guess we will hold on to our Bibles a little longer. A gentleman in the ante-room of the White House, at Washington, having an appointment with Mr. Lincoln at 5 o'clock in the morning, got there fifteen minutes early, and asked the servant, "Who is talking in the next room?" "It is the President, sir." "Is anybody with him?" "No, sir; he is reading the Bible. He spends every morning from 4 to 5 o'clock reading the Scriptures."

My text implies that God controls volcanoes, not with the full force of his hand, but with the tip of his finger. Etna, Stromboli and Vesuvius fawn at his feet like hounds before the hunter. These eruptions of the hills do not belong to Pluto's realm, as the ancients thought, but to the divine dominions. Humboldt counted two hundred of them, but since then the Indian archipelago has been found to have nine hundred of these great mouthpieces. They are on every continent and in all latitudes. That earthquake which shook all America about six or seven summers ago was only the raving around of volcanoes rushing against the sides of their rocky caverns trying to break out. They must come to the surface, but it will be at the divine call. They seem reserved for the punishment of one kind of sin. The seven cities they have obliterated were celebrated for one kind of transgression. Profligacy was the chief characteristic of the seven cities over which they put their smothering wing: Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabiæ, Adma, Zeboim, Sodom and Gomorrah.

If our American cities do not quit their profligacy, if in high life and low life dissoluteness does not cease to be a joke and become a crime, if wealthy libertinism continues to find so many doors of domestic life open to its faintest touch, if Russian and French and American literature steeped in pruriency does not get banished from the news stands and ladies' parlors, God will let loose some of these suppressed monsters of the earth. And I tell these American cities that it will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, whether that day of judgment be in this present century or in the closing century of the earth's continuance. The volcanic forces are already in existence, but in the mercy of God they are chained in the kennels of subterraneous fire. Yet let profligacy, whether it stagger into a lazaretto or sit on a commercial throne, whether it laugh in a faded shawl under the street gas light or be wrapped in the finest array that foreign loom ever wrought or lapidary ever impearled, know right well that there is a volcano waiting for it, whether in domestic life or social life or political life or in the foundations of the earth from which sprang out the devastations that swallowed the cities of the plain. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

But the dragoman was rejoiced when we had seen enough of this volcanic region of Palestine, and he gladly tightens the girths for another march around the horses which are prancing and neighing for departure. We are off for the Jordon, only two hours away. We pass Bedouins whose stern features melt into a smile as we give them the salutation Salaam Aleikoum, "Peace be with you," their smile sometimes leaving us in doubt as to whether it is caused by their gladness to see us or by our poor pronunciation of the Arabic. Oh, they are a strange race, those Bedouins. Such a commingling of ruffanism and honor, of cowardice and courage, of cruelty and kindness! When a band of them came down upon a party in which Miss Whately was traveling, and were about to take pocketbooks and perhaps life, this lady, sitting upon her horse, took out her note-book and pencil and began to sketch these brigands, and seeing this composure the bandits thought it something supernatural and fled. Christian womanliness or manliness is all conquering. When Martin Luther was told that Duke George would kill him if he went to Leipsic, Luther replied: "I would go to Leipsic if it rained Duke Georges nine days."

Now we come through regions where there are hills cut into the shape of cathedrals, with altar and column and arch and chancel and pulpit and dome and architecture of the rocks that I think can hardly just happen so. Perhaps it is because God loves the church so well, he builds in the solitudes of Yellowstone park and Yosemite and Switzerland and Palestine these ecclesiastical piles. And who knows but that unseen spirits may sometimes worship there? "Dragoman, when shall we see the Jordan?" I ask. All the time we were on the alert, and looking through tamarisk and willows for the greatest river of all the earth. The Mississippi is wider, the Ohio is deeper, the Amazon is longer, the Hudson rolls amid regions more picturesque, the Thames has more splendor on its banks, the Tiber suggests more imperial procession, the Ilyssus has more classic memories, and the Nile feeds greater populations by its irrigation, but the Jordan is the queen of rivers, and runs through all the Bible, a silver thread strung like beads with heroics, and before night we shall meet on its banks Elijah and Elisha and David and Jacob and Joshua and John and Jesus.

At last between two trees I got a glimpse of a river and said, "What is that?" "The Jordan," was the quick reply. And all along the line which had been lengthened by other pilgrims, some from America, and some from Europe, and some from Asia, the cry was sounded "The Jordan? The Jordan!" Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims have chanted on its banks and bathed in its waters. Many of them dip a wet gown in the waves and wring it out and carry it home for their own shroud. It is an impetuous stream and rushes on as though it were hastening to tell its story to the ages. Many an explorer has it whelmed and many a boat has it wrecked. Lieut. Moloneaux had copper bottomed crafts split upon its shelvings. Only one boat, that of Lieut. Lynch, ever lived to sail the whole length of it. At the season when the snows on Lebanon melt the rage of this stream is like Conemaugh when Johnstown perished, and the wild beasts that may be near run for the hills, explaining what Jeremiah says, "Behold, he shall go up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan." No river so often changes its mind, for it turns and twists, traveling two hundred miles to do that which in a straight line might be done in sixty miles. Among banks now low, now high, now on rocks, now of sand, laving the feet of the terebinths and oleanders and acacias and reeds and pistachios and silver poplars. This river marries the Dead Sea to Lake Gallilee, and did ever so rough a groom take the hand of so fair a bride?

This is the river which parted to let an army of two million Israelites across. Here the skilled major general of the Assyrian host at the seventh plunge dropped his leprosy not only by miraculous cure, but suggesting to all ages that water, and plenty of it, has much to do with the sanitary improvement of the world. Here is where some theological students of Elisha's time were cutting trees with which to build a theological seminary, and an axe head, not sufficiently wedged to the handle, flew off into the river and sank, and the young man deplored not so much the loss of the axe head as the fact that it was not his own, and cried, "Alas! it was borrowed," and the prophet threw a stick into the river, and in defiance of the law of gravitation the iron axe head came to the surface and floated like a cork upon the water, and kept floating until the young man caught it. A miracle performed to give one an opportunity to return that which was borrowed, and a rebuke in all ages for those who borrow and never return, their bad habit in this respect so established that it would be a miracle if they did return it. Yea, from the bank of this river Elijiah took a team of fire, showing that the most raging element is servant of the good, and that there is no need that a child of God fear anything, for if the most destructive of all elements was that day fashioned into a vehicle for a departing saint, nothing can ever hurt you who love and trust the Lord.

I am so glad that that chariot of Elijah was not made out of wood or crystal or anything ordinarily pleasant, but out of fire, and yet he went up without having so much as to fan himself. When stepping from amid the foliage of these oleanders and tamarisks on the banks of the Jordan, he put his foot on the red step of the red equipage, and took the red reins of vapor in his hands, and spurred the galloping steeds toward the wide open gate of heaven, it was a scene forever memorable. So the hottest afflictions of your life may roll you heavenward. So the most burning persecutions, the most fiery troubles, may become uplifting. Only be sure that when you pull on the bits of fire you drive up toward God and not down toward the Dead Sea. When Latimer and Ridley died at the stake they went up in a chariot of fire. When my friend P. P. Bliss, the Gospel singer, was consumed with the rail train than broke through Ashtabula bridge and then took flame, I said, "Another Elijah gone up in a chariot of fire!"

But this river is a river of baptisms. Christ was here baptized and John baptized many thousands. Whether on these occasions the candidate for baptism and the officer of religion went into this river, and then while both were standing the water was dipped in the hand of one and sprinkled upon the forehead of the other, or whether the entire form of the one baptized disappeared for a moment beneath the surface of the flood, I do not now declare. While I cannot think without deep emotion of the fact that my parents held me in infancy to the baptismal font in the old meeting house at Somerville and assumed vows on my behalf, I must tell you now of another mode of baptism observed in the river Jordan on that afternoon in last December, the particulars of which I now for the first time relate.

It was a scene of unimaginable solemnity. A comrade in our Holy Land journey rode up by my side that day and told me that a young man who is now studying for the Gospel ministry would like to be baptized by me in the river Jordan. I got all the facts I could concerning his earnestness and faith, and through personal examination made myself confident he was a worthy candidate. There were among our Arab attendants two robes not unlike those used for American baptistries, and these were obtained. As we were to have a large group of different nationalities present I dictated to my daughter a few verses and had copies enough made to allow all to sing. Our dragoman had a man familiar with the river wade through and across to show the depth and the swiftness of the stream and the most appropriate place for the ceremony. Then I read from the Bible the accounts of baptisms in that sacred stream, and implored the presence of the Christ on whose head the dove descended at the Jordan. Then as the candidate and myself stepped into the waters the people on the banks sang in full and resounding voice:

> On Jordon's stormy banks I stand
> And cast a wishful eye
> To Canaan's fair and happy land,
> Where my possessions lie.
> Oh, the transporting, rapturous scene
> That rises to my sight;
> Sweet fields arrayed in living green
> And rivers of delight.

By this time we had reached the middle of the river. As the candidate sank under the floods and rose again under a baptism in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, there rushed through our souls a tide of holy emotion such as we shall not probably feel again until we step into the Jordan that divides earth from heaven. Will those waters be deep? Will those tides be strong? No matter if Jesus steps in with us. Friends on this shore to help us off. Friends on the other shore to see us land. See! They are coming down the hills on the other side to greet us. How well we know their step! How easily we distinguish their voices! From bank to bank we hail them with tears and they hail us with palm branches. They say to us, "Is that you, father?" "Is that you mother?" and we answer by asking, "Is that you, my darling?" How near they seem, and how narrow the stream that divides us!

> Could we but stand where Moses stood
> And view the landscape o'er,
> Not Jordan's stream, nor Death's cold flood
> Could fright us from the shore.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Russian Czar has forty-four different kinds of uniform.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the richest American, is traveling in Europe as W. H. Class.

GENERAL BEN. BUTLER owns the Craig ranch below Pueblo, Col., consisting of 100,000 acres.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the Poet of the Sierras, it is declared, writes the worst hand in the United States.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, the once popular New York pastor, is doing life insurance business in Paris, France.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, of Westminster, has accepted the Chaplaincy of the British House of Commons.

DOM PEDRO, formerly Emperor of Brazil, has taken up his residence at Versailles, just outside Paris, France.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, President of the American Bar Association, has been professor of constitutional law in Yale College since 1872.

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE, formerly Miss Anita McCormick, has property in her own right and will inherit $10,000,000 from her mother.

EX-KING MILAN, of Servia, has been offered a pension of $50,000 per annum if he will live outside of that country, but he wants it made $75,000.

MR. AND MRS. P. T. BARNUM, who have been spending some time in Denver, Col., expect soon to visit California and from there they will go to Japan.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, of New York city, boasts that he represents in Congress a district that is richer than any State except New York and Pennsylvania.

MR. GLADSTONE makes marginal notes on every book he reads. He reads pencil in hand, marks as he goes along and makes a sort of index when he is through.

DANIEL SEALES, the colored millionaire of San Francisco, Cal., is a man of fine appearance, who dresses in the height of style. He is now seventy years old, but as lively as a cricket.

IT is said that J. M. Longyear, of Marquette, Mich., made his millions by studying geology until he could trace an iron vein by the dip and strike equal to the best miner in the world.

WALT WHITMAN, the poet, is his own publisher. He receives frequent requests nowadays to write for the magazines, but he works only on the days when the spirit moves him.

COMMANDER MCCALLA, who was restricted to Rhode Island territory for three years by the Enterprise court-martial, has, by permission of the Navy Department, taken a house in Washington and will spend the winter at the capital with his family.

THE Czar of Russia has grown so fat that he is obliged to wear uniforms that appear grotesque, and he rides a heavily-built, sturdy, brown horse, which is capable of carrying an immense weight. But the horse does not prance with 275 pounds on his back.

THE late General Belknap was a very conspicuous figure on the streets of Washington. There was an air of great distinction about his tall form, and he was always dressed with the greatest care. He went into society but little and was abstemious in his habits.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Report of the Year's Business Before This Tribunal.

From the annual report of the Court of Claims, submitted to the Attorney-General, it appears that the aggregate number of suits begun against the Government in that court and pending is about 14,000, and that the war claims alone now pending number 8000, involving an estimated aggregate sum of $400,000,000. During the last year, under the general jurisdiction of the court, claims amounting to nearly $2,000,000 have been disposed of. In these cases the amount recovered was $210,000. Claims against the District of Columbia have been adjusted by the court to the extent of $850,000, at a cost of only $45,000. Of the war claims tried the amount claimed was nearly $1,000,000, and the findings for the claimants aggregated $103,000. In all departmental cases tried the findings have been adverse to the claimants.

THE MARKETS.

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NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 20	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@	8 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 10
Lambs	5 95	@	6 60
Hogs—Live	4 40	@	4 75
Dressed		5 @	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 40
Patents	5 35	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08¾	@	1 10⅝
Rye—State	74	@	76
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	59½	@	61¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	46	@	50
Hay—Good	55	@	65
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.15c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	13	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	20
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7¼	@	9⅝
Skims—Light	5	@	7½
Western	6	@	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@	23½

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 00	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 40	@	4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	5 95
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 40	@	4 50
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 06½	@	1 06⅝
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	58
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	49½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95

BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 50	@	17 00
Butter—Firsts	20	@	23

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4¼
Lambs	5½	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct	1 03	@	1 03¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct	59	@	60
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	53
Potatoes	40	@	75
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	23
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

RAILWAY TRAGEDIES.

A Series of Fatal Wrecks, Collisions and Accidents.

Seven People Crushed to Death in a Kentucky Tunnel.

A disastrous collision occurred early in a recent morning on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, in a tunnel a quarter of a mile north of Sloans Valley Station, Kentucky. Seven men were killed and a number of others were more or less seriously hurt.

Following is a list of the killed: C. L. Deegen, mail agent, missing; supposed to be burned to death; —— Gould, fireman, Ludlow, Ky.; John F. Montgomery, brakeman, Albany, N. Y.; —— Payne, a commercial traveler for Pierson & Clark, of Louisville; both legs crushed and died; John Prinlott, engineer, Detroit, Mich.; Ed. Ruffner, express messenger, Bond Hill, near Cincinnati; —— Walsh, fireman, Somerset, Ky.

The trains involved were freight No. 22, north bound, and passenger No. 5, south bound, which leaves Cincinnati at eight P. M. Another passenger train leaves Cincinnati an hour earlier. Both these were held at Somerset, Ky., two hours or more on account of a freight wreck, which occurred south of that place. When the track was clear the foremost Cincinnati train started out from Somerset first and met and passed safely the north bound train. Then at a safe distance behind it the fated No. 5 started out.

Freight train No. 22 was side-tracked at Sloans Valley. When the first Cincinnati train passed south the crew of the freight appear to have overlooked the fact that No 5 was to follow, and they pulled out and started northward.

Less than a quarter of a mile away they entered a tunnel which is one-sixth of a mile long. In the most hopeless place that trainmen ever meet death the engines of the two trains dashed into each other, and the cars, following, jammed into each other in a mass. Then came the added horror of conflagration.

The burning of the trains in the tunnel rendered it impossible to clear the track as readily as it could be done on open ground, the smoke and heat preventing men from entering.

The initial cause of the collision was a wreck which occurred the same night at Elihu Station, two miles below Somerset, Ky. A mixed train was stopping to leave a car, and had not yet got into motion, when a freight came up in the rear and struck the rear car, causing a serious wreck. Young Mr. Payne, a commercial traveler for the firm of Pierson & Clarke, Lexington, Ky., had both legs crushed, and has since died.

Fortunately, the passenger train had not entirely gone into the tunnel when the crash came, and so the three sleepers which did not leave the tracks served as a means of escape for the passengers. These sleepers were detached and drawn away from the burning train, but the baggage car, mail car and two coaches were burned.

Fog Obscured the Signal.

A bad wreck occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad a short distance west of the suburban town of Armourdale, Mo. A freight train had left Kansas City ahead of the Union Pacific passenger train, and was stopped west of Armourdale on account of an accident to the trucks of one of the freight cars. The Union Pacific passenger train, which followed close behind, was stopped, and a flagman was sent back to warn an expected Rock Island eastbound, which uses the Union Pacific track into the city.

On account of the heavy fog, the engineer of the Rock Island train did not see the flagman's signals until too late to stop the train, and the locomotive crashed into the sleeping car "Wathena" of the Union Pacific train. The engine was a complete wreck, and the engineer was buried beneath the debris. The fireman jumped and saved his life. Several passengers and trainmen were seriously injured.

The following is a list of the injured: Pat Cullen, engineer of the Rock Island train, probably fatally injured (he lives in Topeka, Kan.); John Cuff, fireman, severe injuries about the head and shoulders; Edward Jackson, colored porter, of Edwardsville, Kan., both legs broken; J. H. Grayson, Pullman conductor, left leg badly hurt; J. F. Kinney, Chicago, severe bruises in back; J. A. Lapschire, Lincoln, Neb., right knee badly cut; John Driscoll, Osaqua, Kan., left leg broken below the knee; C. J. Avery, Springfield, Ill., special census agent, back hurt and bruised about the body.

A wrecking train was at once sent to the scene of the wreck, and the injured were taken to Kansas City and taken to the Sisters' Hospital. The track was cleared about noon. The damage to the company is estimated at $60,000.

Passenger Cars Telescoped.

A collision occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road at Ensley City, two miles out of Birmingham, Ala., at half past ten in the night. Two men were killed outright and a number wounded. The dead are I. D. Franklin, drummer, of Nashville, and John Killian, fireman.

The Kansas City passenger train, due to leave at 9 P. M., was an hour late, owing to a wait for the Georgia Pacific train. The sleeper for the Kansas City train had not been attached, but when the Georgia Pacific train arrived the depot master signaled the Kansas City train to get out of the way. The conductor of the Kansas City train was on the sleeper, but the engineer, John Russell, of the Kansas City train, understood the depot master's signal to go ahead and pulled out for Memphis. He arrived at Ensley City before he discovered that he had left the sleeper and Conductor Popham, and without hesitation started back to Birmingham at forty miles an hour. The train had not gone half a mile, when rounding a curve, it was crashed into by an outgoing freight train. The coaches of the passenger train were telescoped in a frightful manner. Fireman Killian was not on the engine, but was in a passenger coach en route to Ameery, Miss., where he was to be married next day.

Collision of Freight Trains.

When the Wilson Point freight train on the New Haven and Derby Railroad rounded a curve on the Botsford branch at Round Hill Brook, Conn., the engineer, Fred Shepherd, saw immediately in front of him the Botsford freight standing on the main line. Before he could slow up his engine crashed into the caboose, splitting it in two like an apple, smashed the next car into kindling wood, and then left the track, falling on its side. The five cars following it mounted the engine and fell over badly wrecked. Engineer Shepherd jumped and escaped unhurt. Fireman William Norton jumped and struck on a heap of railrord ties. His face, shoulder and side were badly hurt. He was taken to his home in New Haven, where he lies at the point of death.

Four Killed by a Train.

A terrible accident occurred on the

line of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad. Four persons were killed, three instantly. A south-bound passenger train left Chattanooga on time, and was running at a moderate rate of speed. Approaching Chickamauga, Tenn., as the train dashed out of a cut, a covered wagon was upon a crossing. The engine struck the wagon, and killed J. W. Jenkins, his wife and baby and Mrs. James Bowman, all of Walker County, Tenn.

Killed at a Crossing.

J. M. Poitras was fatally injured and Camilla Beaudois, his niece, was instantly killed by a train while attempting to cross a railroad track at Montreal, Canada, in a wagon.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE reserve rule is a thing of the past.

THE Buffalos have been paid off for the season.

THE Brooklyn Players gave Ward a diamond ring.

KING, of Chicago, leads the Players' League pitchers.

THE New York "consolidated" will have a capital stock of $200,000.

THERE will be about one hundred "stars" on the market next year.

THE Pittsburg Players' outfield next season will be Wolf, Hanlon and Hoy.

THE McAlpin-Johnson syndicate is said to control five Players' League Clubs.

DAHLON, of Utica, N. Y., has been engaged by the Chicago League Club.

CAPTAIN WOLF wants to be buried on the Louisville ball grounds when he dies.

BECKLEY, of Pittsburg, stands third as a sacrifice hitter in the Players' League.

THE total shortage of both Cleveland clubs is not less than $55,000, and probably more.

BUCK EWING will have full control of the consolidated New York team next season.

LOUISVILLE ranks first in fielding and batting according to the association averages.

PITCHER CLARKSON, of the Boston League team, will coach a college team this winter.

IT is now given out that Ward will play short and captain the Cincinnati Club next season.

PRESIDENT SPALDING, of the Chicago League Club, says Englishmen have the baseball craze.

HARDIE RICHARDSON, of the Boston Players' team, went through the season without muffing a fly ball.

MUCH as the National Agreement was threatened, it has stood uninjured throughout the entire season.

To be shut out twice in succession by Milwaukee was rather a tough dose for Anson's Chicago League whirlwinds.

THERE are ten men in the National League with averages of over .300, and five of them were in the American Association last year.

IN victories, Radbourn, of Boston, leads all the Players' League pitchers, while Tener, of the same organization, brings up the rear.

J. EARLE WAGNER says each of the 140 games scheduled for the Philadelphia Players' League Club this year meant an expense of about $375.

LOUISVILLE ranks first in batting and fielding. St. Louis is second. St. Louis has more hitters near the top than any other team, though.

THE batting department of the game has shown a slight improvement under changes in the rules made at the expense of the pitcher's effectiveness.

POSSIBLY there are ball players in the profession who have sons old enough to play baseball, but as yet no progeny of a professional tosser has doned the uniform to make a living.

THE New York papers announce that Crane, Gore, Hatfield and Shannon, of the New York Players' League, are booked for release. Gore wants to be transferred to the Cleveland team.

JERRY DENNY, of the New York League team, is, probably, the greatest disappointment of the season, with only a batting average of .212, twenty-five sacrifice hits and twelve stolen bases and a fielding average of .888.

THERE is a curious fact that has developed in this season's baseball business. The players that were enticed from the American Association into the Players' League, in nearly all cases, show up stronger than the old League "stars."

CAPTAIN COMISKEY, of the Chicago Players' League, has nearly perfected all arrangements for his baseball visit to the Pacific slope this winter. He has engaged two special Pullman palace cars for his two teams, and will go out in first-class style.

A CAREFUL investigation has revealed the fact that Buffalo, under the most favorable conditions, cannot be counted upon to average more than 1200 paying people per game during the season. The city may do well as a minor League city good backing, but as a member of a $40,000 salary class it can never make money.

GERMANY'S AGED IDOL.

All the Fatherland Honors Field Marshal Von Moltke.

The celebration of the ninetieth birthday of Field Marshal Von Moltke at Berlin, Germany, was a magnificent success. Although it rained all the morning the streets along which the Emperor was to drive were crowded at an early hour. At nine o'clock three hundred school children gathered at the house of Marshal Von Moltke, where they sang hymns and patriotic songs. The Marshal came to the window and said a few words of thanks.

The Emperor started for Von Moltke's palace at 12:30, driving in a coach drawn by six horses. His Majesty carried with him a rich Field Marshal's staff, which he personally presented to Von Moltke, whose palace was crowded with the royal personages of the nation. The Empress Frederick and her daughters were prominent among those who were most earnest in their congratulations.

The Grand Duchess of Baden sent the writing case that belonged to the late Emperor William I.

Prince Bismarck telegraphed his congratulations, which Von Moltke answered in his own handwriting. During the reception a congratulatory cable was received from New York, and was read aloud to the Marshal, who remarked that many of his former helpmates to his glory were now living in America.

Between early morning and 6 o'clock that night 5000 dispatches and cables were received besides a wagon load of presents of all descriptions.

An announcement was made that Von Moltke's birthplace at Parchine had been bought by a committee, which also placed $25,000 at the Marshal's disposal that he may endow the old homestead as a hospital.

In the afternoon the Marshal took a special train for Potsdam, where he attended a State dinner at the castle seated at the right hand of the Emperor.

ACCORDING to recent official figures the United States has in its vaults $325,600,000 in gold coin and bars, and $318,000,000 in silver, a larger sum than the three largest and richest countries in Europe.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Accused," Luke xxii., 54-71—Golden Text: Isaiah liii., 5—Commentary.

54. "Then took they Him, and led Him, and brought Him into the high priest's house. And Peter followed afar off." See our Lord and Saviour bound as a transgressor and led away as a Lamb to the slaughter. Those hands that were never used but in blessing some one now bound by wicked men; and He suffers it meekly. A little while ago we saw Peter blundering, but now he is following afar off, and we shall see him worse before he is better. And all through self-confidence and sleeping when he ought to have watched and prayed. Oh, let us watch and pray and follow fully.

55. "And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were set down together, Peter sat down among them." This is surely a down grade. For a few verses now we leave our Lord in the hands of His captors, and consider Peter being sifted. And what a contrast between the disciple and his Master! The one faithful unto death, the other in the company of those who hated Him and were seeking His life

56. "But a certain maid behind him as he sat by the fire, and certainly looked upon him and said, This man was also with Him." We are observed when we least think it, and by those whom we think see nothing. Let a person go from home, and being among strangers, and unknown (as he thinks), let him do the least thing that he would not do if at home, and it will surely be carried abroad and at some time brought home to him. But Peter was here accused of nothing wrong, he was simply pointed out by this maid as a follower of Jesus, and judging from his previous confessions in Matt. xvi., 16; John vi., 68, 69, we would have expected him to stand by his colors and rejoice to own Jesus as his Lord.

57. "And he denied Him, saying, Woman, I know Him not." Did you act that way when you found yourself among the scoffers? Or if you did not openly say that you were not a Christian, did your silence when He was ridiculed, or the Bible sneered at, give consent? Or do you always by word and deed proclaim yourself on the Lord's side? What a lie Peter told! what a base and cowardly spirit he manifested! Jesus was close by, and heard and saw it all. but Peter did not think of that.

58. "And after a little while another saw him and said, Thou art also one of them. And Peter said, Man, I am not." Another opportunity of confessing Christ is given to this poor erring man, but again he loses it and adds sin to sin. Matthew says that this time he denied it with an oath (Matt. xxvi., 72). He is yielding terribly to the flesh. The devil is pressing him hard and he is fast drifting away.

59. "And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow was also with Him, for he is a Galilean." One more opportunity to confess Christ. Angels would gladly have done it. Gabriel would come to do it as quickly as he came to Daniel.

60. "And Peter said, Man I know not what thou sayest. And immediately, while he yet spake, the cock crew." Matthew says that he now began to curse and swear (Matt. xxvi., 74). What a sink of iniquity is the heart of man! How desperately wicked!

61. "And the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how He had said unto him, Before the cock crow thou shalt deny Me thrice." The Lord had seen and heard it all, and no doubt it grieved Him to His heart, and Peter had added to His much sorrow, but He loved His sinning one through it all, and this look now turned upon him must have been full of tenderest love, mingled with deepest sadness; saying loudly to Peter as He had said long before to Israel: "Thou hast destroyed thyself; but in Me is thine help. Return unto the Lord thy God, for though hast fallen by thine iniquity" (Hos. xiii., 9; xiv., 1).

62. "And Peter went out and wept bitterly." That loving look pierced his heart and brought him to his senses. He saw it all now; Jesus was right and he was wrong; he thought he had some strength when he had none. Had he gone out before he denied his Master he had saved himself much sorrow, but better even now than not at all. He goes out; he is alone; it is as cold now as when he warmed himself at their fire, but he is not so cold; he thinks of nothing now but his fearful sin and his loving Master, and we can easily fancy that we see the strong man weeping as if his heart would break.

63. "And the men that held Jesus mocked Him and smote Him." We now turn from Peter, who failed, to Peter's Lord, who faileth never. Peter they only spoke to and accused of being with Jesus; but Jesus they mock and even smite. Read the full account of this fearful night of mockery and insult and injury, as given by the four evangelists, and picture it in its darkest colors, and still the half has not been told.

64. "And when they had blindfolded Him, they struck him on the face, and asked Him, saying, Prophesy, who is it that smote thee?"

65. "And many other things blasphemously spake they against Him." Buffeted, mocked, spoken against, but He fails not.

66. "And as soon as it was day, the elders of the people, and the chief priests and the scribes came together, and led Him unto their council." The fearful night had passed and the more fearful day had come. An ordinary sleepless night is trying and unfits one for the next day, but such a night as He had passed would break down many a one. And now He is before the Jewish council, where He will have as much justice as a lamb among wolves.

67, 68. "Art Thou the Christ? tell us. And He said unto them, If I tell you, ye will not believe; and if I also ask you, ye will not answer Me nor let Me go." He knew that they meant to kill Him, and that their question was an idle one. He knew that His hour had come to be offered up, and that this was the way to the cross. He might have wished it over and done with; but He will not hurry matters. He will go meekly and patiently to the end.

69. "Hereafter shall the Son of Man sit on the right hand of the power of God." Matthew adds, "And come in the clouds of heaven" (xxvi., 64). He has not yet been brought before the Roman governor. He has been before Annas and Caiaphas, and now He is still before the Jewish council, and He reminds them of the words of their prophet Daniel (vii., 13) concerning the coming of the Son of Man in glory. Things will be changed then; there will be no mockery nor trifling at that court, for He, the righteous one, will be the judge. Then will He come as the nobleman from the far country, and the wicked citizens who would not have Him reign over them shall be slain, while all truly penitent shall be saved, and all the faithful rewarded.

70. "Then said they all, Art Thou then the Son of God? And He said unto them, Ye say that I am." He acknowledges that it is even so. He is the Son of Man and the Son of God, the Divine human Messiah, the God man to sit in due time on David's throne. He has by word and deed proved Himself to be the one foretold by the prophets, and now they are by their conduct fulfilling other prophecies concerning Him, as Peter afterward told them on the day of Pentecost (Acts ii., 22, 23).

71. "And they said: What need we any further witness? for we ourselves have heard of His own mouth." So because He said He was what He truly was, and what God the Father had on two occasions said from heaven that He was (Matt. iii., 17; xvii., 5), He has in their judgment committed an unpardonable sin and must be put to death. Well, let us not wonder if to this day the wrong is often uppermost, and right goes to the wall; it will be so till He comes. But let us overcome by the Blood of the Lamb and by the word of our testimony, not loving our lives unto the death. Be faithful, be patient, follow His steps; but let us never be found suffering because of our own wrong-doing, or because we have followed afar off.—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

It is reported that the largest and highest electric light tower in the world is to be erected in Minneapolis, Minn.

A company is being formed in Pittsburg, Pa., to operate electric cabs, the current to be furnished by storage batteries.

It is reported that a diet of fresh sweet buttermilk has been often found favorable and even effectual, to the cure of Bright's disease.

It takes a lower temperature to freeze salt water than fresh water. The former congeals at 32, the latter at 28 1-2 degrees Fahrenheit.

The banana plant has been found to contain a greater quantity of pure fibre than any of the other numerous vegetable products used for paper making.

Broca, the French anthropologist, declares that the broad-headed race now represented by the people of Central France are the true Gauls or Celts of Cæsar.

Since the introduction of electric lighting into large manufacturing establishments, the record shows a marked improvement in the health of the employes.

An English inventor offers a system by which coal gas compressed to one-eighth its natural bulk can be carried about and utilized as an illumination when desired.

Foreign bodies in the alimentary tract, such as pennies, bullets, etc., may be removed more easily by large amounts of pulverized slippery elm taken into the stomach.

Electricity applied to locomotive headlights is among the safeguards proposed for railway travel, and a recent simplified apparatus is thought to be the most satisfactory so far introduced.

It appears from experiments made recently on a British vessel in a storm on the coast of South America, that oil is of no effect in calming the waves in shallow water where there are breakers.

The results of mechanical and physical tests are considered by German authorities as having proved the fitness of aluminum bronze for artillery and small arms, particularly as recent experiments with smokeless powders have shown so great an injury to steel-made artillery.

George H. Babcock, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, some time ago cited the fact that when in Pompeii he discovered that the old Roman baths in the first Christian century were heated by steam. The walls of the bath-houses were double, and the steam was carried all around them. This, Mr. B. held, is the true theory of heating.

A series of observations for 100 consecutive days has been made at the top of the Eiffel tower, in Paris, on the velocity of the wind. The velocity at that elevation was three times in the average greater than nearer the ground. Much of the diminution of force and speed is no doubt due to the check given by houses and other objects near the surface of the earth.

The Belgian Legation at Mexico has reported to the Belgian government on the guimbobo or angu, a textile plant found in the State of Vera Cruz. The fibre is of a very superior quality, while the plant is easily cultivated, and yields nutritious fruit. Unlike ramie, cotton, or hemp, the fibre is within the bark, which can be removed by a simple machine. Its lustre is like that of silk, it is strong and fine, and of creamy white color.

THEODORE TILTON is described by a lady who recently saw him in the new Salon in Paris. He has grown stout, and his long white hair was pushed behind his ears, and his face had a restful look peculiar to men of leisure. He was sauntering around, seemingly unconcerned about people or pictures, and only caring to while away a moment of ennui.

FEATHERED FISHERS.

Cormorants Trained to Catch Fish in Japan.

After Swallowing the Prize They are Made to Disgorge.

From an article entitled "An Arist's Letters from Japan," by John La Farge, in the Century Magazine, we quote the following:

At no great distance from us, perhaps a quarter of a mile, a light flickered over the water. On our approach we could distinguish a man connected with it, who apparently walked on the dark surface. He was evidently a fisherman or a shrimper, and his movements had all the strangeness of some long-legged aquatic bird. He knew his path, and, far out, followed some track of ford, adding to the loneliness as does a crane in a marshy landscape. Then I saw him no more, for he headed up the river towards an opening between the hills. Suddenly a haze of light rounded the corner of the nearest mountain, then grew into a line of fire coming towards us.

Above the rustle of the river's course and our own against it, came the beating of a cry in unison. The line of flame broke into many fires, and we could see the boats rushing down upon us. As quickly as I can write it, they came in an even line, wide apart—perhaps fifty feet or so—enough for us to pass between, whereupon we reversed our movement and drifted along with them. In the front of each boat, hung upon a bent pole, blazed a large cresset filled with pine knots, making above a cloud of smoke, starred with sparks and long needles of red cinders. Below in the circle of each light, and on its outer rim, swam many birds, glossy black and white cormorants, straining so at the cords that held them that they appeared to be dragging the boats. As they spread like a fan before the dark shadow of the bows the cords which fastened them glistened or were black in the light.

Each string ran through the fingers of the master-fisher at the bows, and was fastened to his waist and lost in the glittering straw of his rain-skirt. Like a four-in-hand driver, he seemed to feel his birds' movements. His fingers loosened or tightened, or, as suddenly, with a clutch pulled back. Then came a rebellious fluttering, and the white glitter of fish in the beaks disappeared—unavailingly; each bird was forcibly drawn up to the gunwale, and seized by the neck encircled by its string-bearing collar. Then a squeeze—a white fish glittered out again and was thrown back into the boat. The bird scuttled away, dropped back into the water, and, shaking itself, was at work again. They swam with necks erect, their eyes apparently looking over everything, and so indifferent to small matters as to allow the big cinders to lie unnoticed on their oily, flat heads.

But every few seconds one would stoop down, then throw back its head wildly with a fish crosswise in its mouth. When that fish was a small one it was allowed by the master of the bird to remain in the capacious gullet. Each pack guided by a master varied in numbers, but I counted 13 fastened to the waist of the fisherman nearest to us. Behind him stood another poling; then farther back an apprentice, with one single bird, was learning to manage his feathered tools. In the stern stood the steersman using a long pole. Every man shouted, as huntsmen encouraging a pack, "Hoo! Hoo! Hoo!"—making the cry whose rhythm we had heard when the flotilla bore down upon us."

A Nailless Horseshoe.

The latest form of the nailless horseshoe can be secured firmly to the hoof without either nails or screws. It is provided with clipping plates or flanges, which project upward at an inclination from the base of the shoe, which latter is open at the back, the opening being bridged by a clamping screw. The shoe is applied to the hoof and the flanges are pressed down upon it. The screw at the back is then operated to bind the shoe firmly to the hoof. Split or cracked hoofs are thus done away with. The shoes can be put on in the morning and taken off at night, thereby resting and cooling the hoofs.—[New York Telegram.

Cut Glass.

The sparkle and brilliancy of glass is very much increased by a process of grinding and polishing, technically called "glass cutting." A great variety of patterns is used in cut glassware but all are worked out in essentially the same manner. A glass-cutting machine consists of a wheel—in large factories usually several feet in diameter—generally made of wrought iron and turned by some motive power. Over this wheel is suspended a reservoir containing a mixture of fine sand and water, which drops slowly on the revolving wheel. The glass, after the design has been drawn upon it, is applied to this wheel. The sand cuts away the glass, and thus the pattern is cut out.

When the cutting is completed the whole article is polished. It is first applied to a wooden wheel supplied with emery, which grinds the glass ferfectly smooth, and then to a wheel supplied with putty powder, which produces a brilliant polish.

The greatest care is taken to select, for cutting, glass which is without flaws or air bubbles. Sometimes an air bubble or flaw can be cut away and thus a valuable piece of glass saved; but again a little air bubble may make worthless the labor of many days.

Several years ago I saw in a factory a beautiful piece of glass very massive and cut in exquisite design, which had been made to order for a New York firm. The cutter had spent weeks upon it and it certainly showed the work. It was almost as brilliant as a diamond; but it was comparatively valueless, for in one corner was a little hole no larger than a point of a needle. It was caused either by an air bubble so small that it was not discovered, or there was some little unevenness in the surface of the glass. Whatever the cause, the hole was there—so small that it could be discovered only by the fact that the vessel leaked, and a new piece had to be made—Youth's Companion.

Last Days of Benedict Arnold.

All the family tradition goes to show that the last years of Benedict Arnold in London were years of bitter remorse and self-reproach. The great name which he had so gallantly won and so wretchedly lost left him no repose by night or day. The iron frame which had withstood the fatigue of so many trying battlefields and still more trying marches through the wilderness, broke down at last under the slow torture of lost friendships and merited disgrace.

In the last sad days in London, in June 1801, the family tradition says that Arnold's mind kept reverting to his old friendship with Washington. He had always carefully preserved the American uniform which he wore on the day when he made his escape to the Vulture; and now as, broken in spirit and weary of life, he felt the last moments coming, he called for this uniform and put it on, and decorated himself with the epaulettes and sword-knot which Washington had given him after the victory of Saratoga. "Let me die," said he, "in this old uniform in which I fought my battles. May God forgive me for ever putting on any other!"—[Atlantic Monthly.

Making Silk from Wild Hemp.

Nayemura Sakusaboro, a druggist, of Hikone, in Omi, Japan, after many years of experiment and patient research, has succeeded in converting wild hemp into a substance possessing all the essential qualities of silk. Nothing is said about the process, but it is asserted that a trial of the thread has been made at the silk weaving establishment in Kioto and other factories with excellent results in every case. The plant in question grows wild on moors and hillsides. Its fiber is strong and glossy, in no wise inferior to silk when properly prepared.

How to Locate a Well.

A Kansas exchange tells of a farmer who wanted to dig a well. The first thing he did was to plough a lot of land and plant it to oats. Every day he watched the oats observing the spots that showed the greatest moisture. Finally he selected a spot and sank a well. At twenty-four feet he had a fine stream of water. It is said to be the best well in the country. Other farmers in the same neighborhood have failed to find water at 200 feet.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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AN abler and more efficient man than Hon. L. E. Atkinson has never represented the Eighteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania in the national house of representatives. He has been tried and found not wanting. He is courteous, obliging and influential. A new man at this time would be a mistake.

THE Republican county convention did a wise thing in nominating D. M. Evans for county auditor and the Democratic county convention did an equally wise one in making John G. Gillam one of their nominees for the same position. Both these men have excellent business qualifications; both have had long experience with accounts and they will render to the tax payers of Huntingdon county a just statement of the county finances.

JUST prior to the adjournment of the Presbyterian synod at Lockport, New York, last Friday, a pastoral letter was read by Dr. Irving Magee, of Roudout, which caused quite a sensation and provoked much comment. It strongly recommended no more organizations, neither associations, societies, nor leagues. A covert allusion to the elaborate machinery of churches and societies was made, and suggestions for more honest Presbyterianism in the pulpit. The old fine words sin, conviction, repentance, faith, life, death, heaven, hell, must find new speech so as not to offend the æsthetic ears of our fashionable congregations. The great overmastering purpose of religion is worship. The pulpit is not a lecture desk or a showman's stage. The catechism has fallen into disuse. A certain libertinism is entering into the church, which bodes to prove dangerous and fatal to indifference. Ministers were warned not to preach political sermons, but the pure vibrant Pauline doctrine of justification.

A Member of the legislature should be a man of wide experience, personally acquainted with his constituents and have a knowledge of the wishes and needs of those he represents as well as the means by which to accomplish these desires. The people of Huntingdon county should consider the qualifications which they would want in a representative. We believe such consideration would convince every voter that P. M. Lytle is better qualified for the position of representative than any other man nominated. Two years ago there was a general mistrust of Mr. Lytle on certain questions but he has demonstrated the fact that he is a *progressive* and has obeyed the wishes of his constituents to a greater extent than any of our other representatives in recent years and has commanded the respect and even admiration of all his colleagues. He has honored his county in the legislative halls and should be returned to Harrisburg by an increased vote. We believe the voters of Huntingdon county are wise enough to perceive this.

THE SUN,
1891.

Some persons agree with the *Sun's* opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

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NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the following property and left same in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, to be used by him until I call for them: 1 Osborne reaper, 1 Osborne mower, 1 Osborne fanning mill, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn sheller, 1 riding corn plow, 1 furrow plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 sled, 2 sets breechbands, collars, bridles, check lines, two-horse wagon, etc. All persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the above property.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 26th.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, now in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, belongs to me, and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the same: 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 sleigh, etc.

ORLANDO L. WEAVER.
Bellwood, Pa., Sept. 25.

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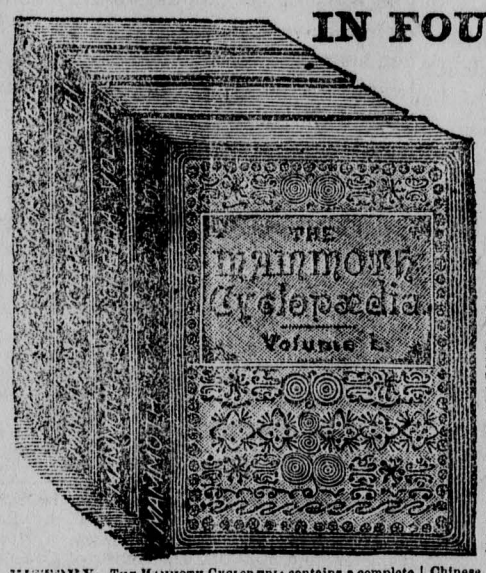

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Yes, my trade is gradually increasing, as much and more so than I had expected, which is a proof that square dealing is the best.

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Ren & Black Cannel Coal,

come and learn prices. Buying as we do, in large quantities, generally from the manufacturer, we can and will give you rock-bottom prices.

We will pay highest market price for R. R. Ties, 200 bushels Potatoes, 50 bushels Onions, 25 bushels Beans. Must be good stock.

Terms:--Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 29, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Friday evening will be All Hallowe'en.

—Every citizen should exercise the right of suffrage.

—The autumn arbor day, last Friday, was not observed by our people,

—Miss Annie Wagner, of Houtzdale, is visiting her parents in this place.

—William Quigley yesterday shipped two cars of No. 1 sand, the first product of his new works.

—Archie Dell, last week, with hook and line caught six beautiful bass which together weighed 10½ lbs.

—J. G. Glillam, one of our general merchants, is this week in Philadelphia buying fall and winter goods.

—Mrs. Lizzie Moore and Mrs. Thomas Palmer, of Newton Hamilton were visitors to Mapleton last Friday.

—Miss Alice Henderson has placed on our table some fine stalks of tender celery for which she has our thanks.

—No services were held in any of the churches in Mapleton last Sunday on account of the scarlet fever excitement.

—James Palmer, of Hill valley, spent a few hours among friends in Mapleton on Monday. He grows younger as he ages.

—John Miller, of Union township, who for several weeks was housed with typhoid fever, is able to be around again.

—J. F. McClain, teacher of the No. 2 school is spending his enforced vacation beneath the parental roof in Tod township.

—The store of T. M. Logan was closed during Monday on account of the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Ramsey, of Huntingdon.

—The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds.

—Mrs. H. A. Thompson and children returned to Mapleton last Saturday after a six-week's visit to her former home in Fulton county.

—W. W. Woods, of Huntingdon, formerly of Cumberland, has been secured as miller at the Mapleton steam mills. He thoroughly understands his business.

—Jacob, Miller, sr., of Hare's valley, sold his large pumpkin, which weighed 182 pounds to Alex McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, last week. Alex. seemed very proud of his acquisition.

—A. L. Morgan and family, who recently moved to Mahaffey, Clearfield county, removed to Mapleton a few days ago. Mr. Morgan has been in ill health ever since leaving Mapleton.

—L. M. Speer on Monday made his first trip through the streets of Mapleton on his new bycicle. The Wheel is a beauty and considering that this is L. M.'s first efforts in this exercise he did well.

—We have been creditably informed that Peter Curry (who recently moved from this place) is not favorably impressed with Altoona life, consequently will return and assist his son, George, in business.

—R. K. Potts last week moved from Mapleton to one of Andrew Wise's houses in Union township. Robert is engineer at Quigley's White Sand Works and wishes to be near the scene of operations.

—J. J. Gillam, of Petersburg, was in town a portion of last week. He has sold his property in Petersburg and also his household goods in this place, and expects in the near future to turn his facewestward.

—D.H.Foster, who for several months has been confined to the house with gangrene in one of his feet, has so far recovered as to have been able to go to Mount Union last Friday to look after his sand interests in that vicinity.

—G. D. Wood brought to our office on Monday evening a mammoth radish measuring twenty-four inches in circumference, twenty inches in length and weighing eleven and one-half pounds. We would like to hear of a larger one.

—James E. Sponeybarger, of Patterson, circulated among his Mapleton friends yesterday and last night paid a fraternal visit to W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A. He is greatly interested in politics and apparently believes that this is to be a year of great democratic triumphs.

—Wesley Hanawalt of Hare's Valley, who has for several months past been working at Jeannette, returned home yesterday.

—The people of Mapleton and vicinity will please take notice that this will positively be my last week in this place. Those desiring pictures should not let this opportunity pass. Gallery at Mrs. S. M. Long's.

—Capt. John Brewster, of Huntingdon, who will succeed himself as prothonotary of this county, was shaking hands with the people of Mapleton last week. He is a deservedly popular official and will lead in the vote next Tuesday.

—Miss Annie Taylor, of Oella, Maryland, has been visiting her parents and friends in this county during this month. She has been the guest of her cousin, Miss J. Miller, during the past week. She expects to return to Maryland tomorrow.

—Robert Rogers, having quit the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, has moved from the company house to one of Mrs. P. Curry's houses on Spring street. Assistant foreman, W. S. Shore will occupy the campany's house.

—A. B. Gillam and wife, J. K. Gillam and sister, and many others have visited the Quigley Sand Works during the past week. They were very favorably impressed. Mr. Quigley enjoys visitors and takes pleasure in showing any one through the works.

—T. R. Henderson, an enthusiastic Democrat, of Saltillo, who had been in attendance at the demonstration at Huntingdon last Saturday, on his way home stopped off at Mapleton, remaining until Monday. He is a very companionable gentleman.

—F. J. Berntheisel, the photographer who has been located at Mrs. S. M. Long's for the past month will leave next Monday morning. He does good work and any of our patrons wishing pictures had better give him a call this week. Two pictures for 25 cents.

—While the workmen at Swope & Gayton's quarry were digging away the old mountain road east of town on Monday, twelve feet under ground they found a stone which at one time had been blasted, the drill hole being plainly visible. It was a mystery how it got there until some of the old settlers recalled the fact that at one time the place was a hollow which was filled up when the road was made.

—Charles Robert Fields, adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fields, died at 8.30 o'clock Wednesday morning, October 22nd, of scarlet fever. The remains were intered in the cemetery at the U. B. church, Thursday afternoon. Charlie was a bright little lad, much admired and much loved. He visited school on the 16th inst., where it is presumed, he contracted the disease. The next day he became quite sick, the sickness terminating as above stated. He was aged 3 years, 9 months and 3 days. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—"Can't you walk?" is the pretty frontispiece illustration in "Godey's Lady's Book" for November, which has just arrived upon our table. "Grandmother's Cedar Chest," by Olivia Lovell Wilson, is bright and full of interest. Belle C. Greene gives one of her inimitable sketches of "Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins." "A New Iscariot," by Southworth Shelley, is concluded. Some good poems, "An Oft Told Tale," by Annie E. Tynan, "Edeleweiss," by Mary Imlay Taylor, and others. The department work is full of good reliable matter pleasantly discussed. As a whole, the number is exceptionally good. Price, $2.00 per year. "Godey Publishing Co.," Phila., Pa.

—There died near Newton Hamilton last Friday a lady who at one time was an important personage in Mapleton. We speak of Mrs. Caroline Fleck, a native of Morrison's Cove whose maiden name was Gordon. We are sorry we are not in possession of particulars concerning her for she deserves a tribute of respect from all the older families of this town. The remains were interred at Newton Hamilton last Sunday. Should we be able to learn more of her life we shall favor our readers with a further notice in our next issue. As near as we are able to ascertain she was aged about 89 years and cancer of the stomach was the immediate cause of her death.

Elizabeth S. Ramsey.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ramsey, of Huntingdon, wife of Robert A. Ramsey, of the Washington House, died at 7.20 o'clock last Saturday morning. She had been ill a long time from effects of la grippe. Mrs. Ramsey was a native of Barree township and was aged 49 years, 6 months and 16 days. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for 24 years and her walk and conversation were such as to exert an influence for good upon all with whom she came in contact. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother. Her husband and three children survive her. The children are Mrs. Mary F. Peightal, of near Saulsburg, Mrs. Gertrude Lang and Mrs. Cora Africa, of Huntingdon. A brother and two sisters also mourn the loss of one very dear to them. They are Thomas M. Logan, of Mapleton, Mrs. G. C. Harvey, of Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary McCahan, of Miller township. The remains were interred at Huntingdon on Monday morning, the services being conducted by Rev. James Curns and Rev. C. J. Musser. The ITEM extends sympathy to the sorrowing friends.

Juniata Wheelmen Meet.

The Juniata Wheelmen's 3rd annual race meet was held in Altoona, Pa., Oct. 22nd. Dame nature dealt kindly with the wheelmen, being the only day for a week or more having a clear sky

The early trains brought in many visiting wheelmen from all points throughout the Juniata Valley. Headquarters were established at the Logan House. About one hundred wheelmen including a number of ladies assembled in the east parlor where the reception committee registered and badged them at 9.30 a. m. Rev. A. W. Spooner, of the 2nd Presbyterian church, who is an enthusiastic wheelman himself, delivered an address of welcome in which he enumerated the many advantages in the use of cycles. He was responded to by Hugh Lindsay, president of the Juniata Wheelmen association, who pointed out many ways in which the L.A.W is advancing in the good work of road improvements. D. S. Drake, Sec., read a letter from chief consul Samuel, A. Boyle, regretting his inability to be present, but urging the wheelmen to join the national organization for the many benefits derived therefrom.

A brief business meeting followed in which a number of new members were secured for the L. A. W. after which the members visited the P. R. R. machine shops the largest in the United States.

At 1.30 p. m., the cyclers assembled in the Hotel Park, and were photographed by F. H. Foltz, of Bedford, Pa., the first man in the Juniata valley to purchase a bicycle. At 2 p. m. the street parade was formed which was ably marshalled by W. Byrd Page. Over 150 cyclers participated in the parade of the 10 miles of new asphalt streets. In the line were a number of ladies, and they handled their cycles as well as any of the sterner sex, many of them going the entire distance to the race-track. There was a good attendance at the races, and the events were warmly contested, there being considerable anxiety as to the championship of the Juniata Wheelmen which consists of all wheelmen in six counties of the Juniata Valley. The racing events of last year being closely contested it was looked forward to from that time to this for a final test. The scores were as follows:

Half-mile novice. W. B. Simpson, of Huntingdon, time, 1:54½, first. E. W. Newell, of Huntingdon, time 2:05, second.

Half-mile, (for boys under 16 years), Howard Kessler, Altoona, 2:27, David Lockey, Altoona, 2:27¼.

Half-mile ordinary, handicap. J. A. Johnson, Altoona, 15 seconds, time 2:12, J. E. Patterson, Williamsburg, scratch, time 2:25.

Two mile championshp Juniata Valley was contested in two events: First, with safeties, next with ordinaries. Best time, safety, W. B. Simpson, 8:57, best time, ordinary, L. B. Baldwin, Huntingdon, 8:39 J. E. Patterson, who has held the honors for the past year, following close behind. The championship being awarded to L. B. Baldwin, of Huntingdon.

During the afternoon W. Byrd Page, of Altoona, the champion high jumper of the world, gave an exhibition, clearing five feet and eleven inches.

In the evening the Altoona cyclers banquetted their visitors at the opera house restaurant. Everything passed off in an admirable manner and the Altoona wheelmen are to be congratulated on the success of the meet.

Cassville.

Miss Emma Shuman, who has been making a protracted visit in Perry county, has returned home.

Elbe and Misses Ida and Pet Chilcott, of Colfax, spent Sunday with friends in Cassville.

Mrs. Amon Browne, of Robertsdale, with her sons, Horace and Lucian and daughter, Larue, have been visiting relatives in Cassville, the past week.

Thursday evening a party of young people gathered at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Heaton to celebrate the 21st birthday of her daughter, Grace.

Last Friday evening John Mierley, of Huntingdon, while walking on the boardwalk between the M. P. and M. E. churches, fell and injured his shoulder.

Mrs. Miller and daughter, Maude, of Huntingdon, are visiting at the residence of Hon. D. Clarkson.

Mrs. John Brewster and daughter, Maude, of Huntingdon, are visiting Mrs. James Henderson.

Rev. Wilson Gehrett, of Tioga, who has been visiting his aged parents, returned home last Friday taking with him, his little nephew, Nailer Hafley, who expects to enter Girard College this winter. Nailer has been with us all summer, and as he isa very pleasant little boy, we miss him very much.

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and $200 extra for expenses, the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address,

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada.

—Rev. John Price and Miss Ida Cree of Petrolia, arrived in Mapleton last Friday evening. Mr. Price will spend the greater part of the winter in this and adjoining counties and Miss Cree will next week enter the Huntingdon normal college. They were cordially greeted by their many friends.

MARRIED.

RAMSEY—SIBERT.—At the Hallman House, Huntingdon, Oct. 22, 1890, by Rev. James Curns. Mr. David C. Ramsey, of Huntingdon, and Miss Maggie Sibert, of Concord, Franklin county, Pa.

OWENS—MARLIN—At the parsonsge. 411 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, Mr. Albert J. Owens and Mrs. Nora A. Marlin, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th.—Samuel Decker will sell at his farm in Union township, 2½ miles south of Mapleton, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., horse, 3 colts, 1 cow, 5 head of young cattle, 2 shoats, 3 sheep, two-horse wagon, spring wagon, threshing machine, carpenter tools, hay rake, hay, straw, etc.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31st.—Geo. A. Heaton's heirs will sell at their farm ½ mile west of Cassville, commencing at 12.30 o'clock, P. M., brood mare, Hambletonian driving mare, 2 colts, heifer, cow, cider mill, spring wagon, Wood mower, hay rake, carriage, wind mill, stoves, ranges, etc. Also, the real estate, a farm property consisting of 95 acres, 75 of which are cleared. House, barn, outbuildings, orchard and carp pond on premises.

THURSDAY, November 6th—Mrs. Mary Hoover will sell in Smith valley, one mile south of Cassville, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., cow, 2 young cattle, 2 sheep, hog, pig, hay and corn fodder, kettle, 2 stoves, cupboard, stand, 3 bedsteads, chairs, clock, shot gun, shovel plow, bureau, chest, etc. Also at the same time and place, one and one-half acres of land, having thereon a two-story dwelling house.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased of F. E. Weaver sixteen acres, more or less, of wheat in the ground and also one dun colored Alderney cow. All persons are cautioned to not interfere with said property, the same being left to the care of F. E. Weaver.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.
Mapleton Depot, Oct. 10, 1890.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

Tell Your Neighbor About It!

20c SAVED ON A DOLLAR!

On every dollar's worth of Winter Clothing (comprising Suits, Overcoats and Coats and Vests, etc.) we will positively (for cash only) ALLOW 20c OF A REBATE. This means you buy one dollar's worth of clothing for eighty cents.—You may think this is only on paper. We answer, call and see and we will prove to you that every word is true. We have $2500 worth of Clothing TOO MUCH, and we propose to sell it. We are not going to sell them for less than cost. No, but we will

Sell them at Cost.

Buy your clothing from us and you will buy it at WHOLESALE PRICE saving the retailers' profit, which means 20c on a dollar. In addition we have a line of

Boys' All-Wool Scarlet Underwear

to sell at $1.00 per suit—just what they cost by the dozen pieces in Philadelphia. We are closing these out. You cannot buy these everywhere.

An All-Wool Ladies' Skirt for $1.00.

I have just received a new stock of Rubber Goods, comprising everything in that line. I am handling the

CELEBRATED

Lambertville - Snag-Proof

RUBBER BOOT,

the best Rubber Boot in the market—made from pure Para rubber.

A CAR LOAD of SALT!

We have just received a car load of Salt. Prices very low.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is here. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

We pay $8.00 for Hoop Poles. They must be second growth, smooth bark hickory, ½ to ¼ inches at small end, tied in bundles of ¼ hundred each—subject to inspection.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

STORM-SWEPT COASTS.

Wind and Waves Work Havoc on Land and Sea.

Great Damage Done in New York and New Jersey.

A tremendous wind storm swept along the Atlantic coast, flooding the smaller seaport towns and summer resorts, stranding vessels and carrying destruction before it. The storm began at New York early one morning and continued until late the next afternoon. Unlike the great tempest of a week before, the wind came from the eastward and it blew with even greater force.

This gale came from the sea, and it brought with it a blinding rain, which fell unceasingly for over twenty-four hours. At sea the rain fell in torrents, and the tempest gathering strength throughout the night swept inland at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. Such waves as piled in along the Jersey coast and on the shores of Long Island have not been seen for years before. They tore away bulkheads, inundated many of the coast railways, strewed fishing craft all along the shores and and undid in many cases the labor of years. Next morning the water rolled along the Long Island and New Jersey shores where there was solid land on the day before. There can be no conception of the terrific force of the wind and waves.

Along the water front in the surrounding country the low-lying lands were flooded, and nearly everything exposed to the action of the wind and water was destroyed or carried away. In New York city hundreds of cellars were flooded, and in the southern section of the city nearly every pier and bulkhead was at times under water, much damage to merchandise resulting in consequence.

Not a single sailing vessel entered the port, although quite a number were overdue. The telegraph and telephone service was severely affected. The wind blew at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour and put on an extra spurt coming around corners. Shipping, as usual, suffered most severely from the storm, and the incoming steamships and sailing craft almost without exception brought stories of disaster along the coast.

A result of the storm in the upper bay was the grounding on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, of the tug, E. B. Burgess.

The storm swept over Coney Island, and the great weaves paid their respects to their old friend, the little railroad between Manhattan and Brighton Beaches. This marine railroad was badly broken up, as it has been frequently before. Men were at work all day trying to save the remnants. About 500 feet of the Concourse west of the Brighton Beach Hotel was washed away. Reller's bathing pavillion, which had been raised on rollers for the purpose of being removed, was blown over and dashed to pieces by the breakers. The pavilion was valued at over $4000. The promenade in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel was badly broken up, being undermined by the waves. The board walks in front of the Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels were badly damaged.

Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., was partly submerged. In some parts of the town people went from house to house in boats. The streams were swollen throughout Rockland County. High winds were general.

At Far Rockaway, N. Y., the high tide washed over Hogg Island and swept away Craig's Arbor, and Lockwood, Smith & Co's. office and bath houses, causing a loss of about $5000. A large crowd of persons remained until a late hour watching the work of destruction.

While the storm was at its height, E. D. Morgan's steam yacht Catarina ran on the rocks off Matinicock Point, in Long Island Sound. Mr. Morgan was on board at the time. A great hole was knocked in the bottom and she began to fill rapidly. As soon as it was seen that the Catarina was filling, Mr. Morgan and the crew took to the boats and reached the shore without accident.

The coast of New Jersey, from Sandy Hook down to below Atlantic City, suffered severely. The places which suffered the most damage was Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Galilee. At Sandy Hook the water broke over the tracks of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and the roadbed was washed away in many places. At Monmouth Beach and at Galilee the bulkheads and the embankments were washed away by the unusually high tide.

All the wires were blown down on the line of the New Jersey Southern, and Sandy Hook was completely cut off from all communication.

At Asbury Park, N. J., the Promenade, Second and Asbury avenues were undermined and greatly damaged. The pavilion at the foot of Asbury avenue suffered from the waves and many bath-houses were washed out to sea. Fishing boats and oyster sloops at Keyport were driven ashore and lifted high on the beach.

A three-masted schooner was driven ashore at Bayhead. The crew escaped to the land and were cared for by the life-saving men.

The bridges over the Manasquan River were all carried away, and between that point and the Atlantic Highlands the meadows were completely under water. A portion of the railroad track on the Atlantic Highland Branch was submerged and all travel was suspended.

All along Long Island Sound, on both shores, damage and wrecks are reported, and on Long Island hardly a place on the shore escaped the fury of the gale. From Long Island City to Montauk serious loss from wind and water are recorded.

On Staten Island, N. Y., damage was reported all along the coast.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the water in the Hudson has not been so high in twelve years. Piles and wharves were submerged. Main street wharf was so deep that passengers had to be taken to and from the steamer Tremper in wagons. Lumber yards were flooded, and the water reached the steps of the Exchange Hotel.

The storm's damage along the North Shrewsbury River in New Jersey will about equal that caused by the cyclone in September of last year.

An old fashioned northeast storm prevailed in Boston, Mass., and vicinity, the high wind making it the most disagreeable and aggravating storm for pedestrians that has occured for many a day. It was most violent along the water front, although no damage is reported within the city limits. At Revere Reach the wind and high tide played sad havoc. The Woburn House, built on the shore at the north end of Crescent Beach, was lifted from its foundations and settled deep in the sand. A photograph building was wrecked by the waves and thrown up against the railroad saloon building. The lattice work of the Palace bathing establishment was torn away, and the rear portion of the Oak Island cafe and Waverly House suffered some damage.

A small sloop yacht was lifted bodily by the wind and waves and deposited on the bed of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad.

Along the south shore the storm is reported as the most severe since the big storm of November, 1888. At Provincetown the schooner Emily Bell broke adrift and is now ashore in the harbor in an easy position.

A snowstorm raged in the Catskills regions of New York. In front of the Hotel Kaaterskill the snow was two inches in depth. A cold wind and rainstorm raged all day, causing great damage. There was a high tide in the Rondout Creek; docks were covered and cellars flooded.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MOUNT ETNA is in a state of eruption.

A TARIFF has been laid on Canadian frogs.

A BIG pack of tomatoes has been put up in New Jersey.

THE next war ship to be built will be called the California.

SEA bathing is the popular pastime at St. Augustine, Fla.

NUMEROUS winter resort hotels are being built in Georgia.

COLORADO reports a prosperous season with agriculture.

Two Chinamen robbed a bank at Dallas, Oregon, of $10,000.

THE census shows the population of Minnesota to be 1,300,017.

THE Cubans have borrowed $35,000,000 in Spain at five per cent.

VIRGINIA is said to have the best crop of tobacco in twenty years.

THE Pullman cars carried over five million passengers for the past year.

INFLUENZA has reappeared in Vienna, Pesth and several Hungarian cities.

THE war over the capital question in Oklahoma Territory continues to rage.

SEATTLE, Washington, charges from $100 to $1000 a day for licenses for circuses.

CALIFORNIA is reaping a golden harvest this year in her horticultural products.

THE corn palace at Sioux City, Iowa, this season has proven a pronounced success.

THE United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has attained a speed of twenty knots per hour.

LUCE COUNTY, Mich., has an experimental farm conducted for immigration advertising purposes.

A COMPANY has been organized with a capital of $4,000,000 to lay a new cable under the Atlantic.

THE cotton crop of Louisiana promises well. Other crops in that State are better than in years.

THE Pacific coast is this year sending greater amounts of choice fruit eastward than ever before.

NEWARK, N. J., is dissatisfied with the census which gives her 182,000, claims 200,000, and wants a recount.

THE deficient crop of oats and corn this year is likely to make hay dearer than it has been for two or three years.

IT is estimated that the people of the State of Washington will this season realize $27,000,000 from wheat, hops, lumber and coal.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND, by pressing an electrical button in Lenox, Mass., started the machinery at the Alabama State fair at Birmingham.

THE price of passenger coaches has gone up. Nearly all of the car works in this country now charge $5500 for building a car that cost $5200 last year.

AN English company has purchased the petroleum fields near Payta, in Peru, and expects to furnish oil enough for the whole of South America, Australia, China and Japan.

ACCORDING to the official returns, no fewer than 9626 persons were imprisoned in Great Britain as debtors in civil processes during the year which ended March 31st last.

THE projected elevated road in Boston, Mass., will almost graze the Old South Church and the Old State House and will cross very nearly above the ground of the famous Boston Massacre.

FORT WORTH, Texas, has a Corn Dodger Club, composed of boys ranging in age from seven to fifteen years, organized for the purpose of robbery. Six members have been arrested, with a clothing dealer named Hall, who is charged with acting as a "fence" for the boys.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Vermont and Nevada the Only States Which Have Not Grown.

The official count of population of all the States and Territories, except Maryland, Missouri and Virginia, has been completed, and is as follows:

State.	1890.	1880.
Alabama	1,508,073	1,262,505
Arizona	59,691	40,440
Arkansas	1,125,385	802,525
California	1,204,002	864,694
Colorado	410,975	194,327
Connecticut	745,861	622,700
Delaware	167,871	146,608
District of Columbia	229,796	177,624
Florida	390,435	269,493
Georgia	1,834,366	1,542,180
Idaho	84,229	32,610
Illinois	3,818,536	3,077,871
Indiana	2,189,030	1,978,301
Iowa	1,906,729	1,624,615
Kansas	1,423,485	996,094
Kentucky	1,855,436	1,648,690
Louisiana	1,116,828	939,946
Maine	660,261	648,936
Maryland	....	....
Massachusetts	2,233,407	1,783,085
Michigan	2,089,792	1,636,937
Minnesota	1,309,017	780,773
Mississippi	1,284,887	1,131,597
Missouri	....	....
Montana	131,769	39,159
Nebraska	1,056,793	452,402
Nevada	44,327	62,266
New Hampshire	375,827	346,991
New Jersey	1,441,017	1,131,116
New Mexico	144,862	119,565
New York	5,981,034	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,617,340	1,399,750
North Dakota	182,425	36,909
Ohio	3,666,719	3,198,052
Oklahoma	61,701	....
Oregon	312,490	174,768
Pennsylvania	5,248,574	4,282,891
Rhode Island	345,343	276,531
South Carolina	1,147,161	995,577
South Dakota	327,848	98,268
Tennessee	1,763,723	1,542,359
Texas	2,232,220	1,591,749
Utah	206,498	143,963
Vermont	332,205	332,286
Virginia	....	....
Washington	349,516	75,116
West Virginia	760,448	618,457
Wisconsin	1,683,697	1,315,497
Wyoming	60,589	20,789

The count of the population of nearly all the cities has been completed. The figures of the first ten are as follows:

City.	1890.	1880.
New York	1,513,501	1,266,299
Chicago	1,098,566	503,185
Philadelphia	1,044,894	847,170
Brooklyn	804,377	566,663
St Louis	460,357	350,518
Boston	446,607	362,839
Baltimore	433,639	332,513
San Francisco	291,390	233,959
Cincinnati	296,309	255,120
Cleveland	261,545	169,146

LATER NEWS.

THE Board of Estimate of New York city incorported in the appropriation for the Health Department $5000, to be used in taking a census in 1891.

FIRE at East Pepperell, Mass., destroyed a shoe factory, three residences, seven stores and a block of boarding houses. Loss, $300,000.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S bill making the Cincinnati boards non-partisan was passed by the Ohio Legislature, after which that body adjourned.

Two Mexican sheep herders have been murdered and their bodies horribly mangled by Indians about twenty miles from Silver City, New Mexico. A posse of deputy sheriffs went in pursuit of the renegade murderers. The Indians beat off their pursuers after two of them had been killed.

THE stallion Superior, valued at $75,000, owned by Dubois Brothers, horsebreeders, of Pueblo, Cal., was accidently killed by a train.

THE Maine stallion, Nelson, trotted the fastest half-mile on record (1:03) at Cambridge City, Ind. Belle Hamlin and Justina lowered the team record at Independence, Iowa, by trotting a mile in 2:13¼.

THOMAS J. NIMS and Miss Gertrude Pilman, of Brewton, Ala., were married at the Alabama State Fair, Birmingham. Rev. S. M. Adams, President of the State Alliance, performed the ceremony The young couple then stepped into the car of a monster gas balloon, and with Aeronaut Baldwin sailed off on a bridal tour.

THE Pension Bureau made a requisition upon the Treasury Department for $25,000,000 to meet the payment of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, as well as of those under the old laws, for the next two months.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed customs officials to render their accounts monthly hereafter instead of quarterly.

THE Secretary of the Interior accepted the resignation of Pension Agent Barclay at Pittsburg, Penn.

IT is practically settled that the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench will not be filled until after the meeting of Congress in December.

SECRETARY BALFOUR began a tour of the west of Ireland, to investigate the alleged famine.

MESRSS. O'BRIEN AND DILLON, the Irish patriots, left Paris on their trip to America to raise famine funds.

ENSIGN RUMSEY, of the United States steamer Swatara, was accidentally drowned at Yokohama, Japan.

THE body of Charles L. Pickering, a Sheriff of Lincoln, Me., was found in the woods, where he had gone to a lumber camp after witnesses. He got lost and died from exposure.

A RUNAWAY team in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused the death of Mrs. Robinson, who was struck by the pole of the wagon. Her daughter was knocked down and her skull fractured. Mrs. Waite was seriously injured, and Mr. Mollenhaner, the driver of the team, was thrown from the wagon and his right leg and wrist fractured.

EX-GOVERNOR BUTLER GILBERT NOBLE, of Wisconsin, died at his home, Brooklyn, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. From the time he was stricken with apoplexy on the preceding afternoon and fell down the basement stairs of his residence he had been in a comatose condition.

MAYOR GLEASON, of Long Island City, N. Y., was released from jail, where he had served five days for assault, the event being celebrated by a reception, decoration of buildings and general illumination.

THE corner stone of the new Municipal Building was laid in New York city, Mayor Grant presiding and Recorder Smyth delivering the oration.

THE bursting of a steel standpipe flooded the town of Temple, Texas.

THE machine shop, blacksmith shop and a portion of the large mill of the Youngstown (Ohio) Rolling Mill Company, were burned. Loss about $100,000.

FIFTEEN armed men burned down the buildings of L. B. Varnes, in Coffee County, Ala., because of his supposed participation in the late riot. Governor Gordon called out the militia to repress the mob.

A DESPERATE duel to the death was fought near Danielsville, Ga., in which William Sanders, a prominent planter, was killed, and William Martin, his neighbor, was fatally wounded.

THE State Department is informed that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has refused to receive Mr. Black, American Consul at Budapest.

THE Census Office announced the total population of the State of Maryland to be 1,040,303. The population in 1880 was 934,943; increase during the last ten years, 105,360.

THE British iron and steel men reached Washington in the course of their travels through the United States. Their visit was purely one of sightseeing. The party numbered four or five hundred, including sixty or seventy ladies, and most of them gathered at the White House, where they were introduced to President Harrison.

THE American Minister to Turkey has demanded satisfaction for the unlawful arrest of a fellow-countryman.

SIR CHALES PEARSON has been appointed Solicitor-General of Scotland.

LE COMTE DE PARIS was magnificently entertained in Montreal, Canada. He made a speech in which he said he saw the signs ominous to France, but that Canada's future is bright and promising.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency.

During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, retains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the State of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IN New York city there are 50,000 tailors.

IT is calculated that there are 150,000 tailors in the United States.

MORE than 5000 stone masons in Berlin, Germany, are without work or money.

FIRST grade cooks at St. Paul, Minn., get $100 a month; second, $75; and third, $50.

WORKINGMEN are strangely apathetic to the great questions of finance in this country.

NEW YORK CITY fresco painters are fined $5 for misrepresenting their hours or wages.

THE long strike of bootmakers at Leicester, England, has ended in a victory for the men.

THOUSANDS of Japanese will soon be colonized in Mexico. They are wanted as laborers.

IT has been decided to hold an international labor congress in Brussels, Belgium, in August, 1891.

THE Ohio law compelling payment of wages every two weeks has been declared constitutional.

ITALIAN stone masons at New York city will form a $50,000 co-operative company. Shares, $25 each.

Two New York city walking delegates were discharged for taking money from contractors for ordering strikes.

THE marble-cutters from sixteen cities met in convention in New York city recently, and formed a national organization.

THE Grand Division of Railroad Conductors has paid off an indebtedness of $11,600 in a year and has a large balance in its treasury.

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has now 729 loccal unions, 55,807 members in benefit, and 79,000 enrolled members.

NEWPORT and Monmouth (England) boilermakers struck to settle the point whether they or the engineers shall do the angle iron-work.

FOUR HUNDRED Boston (Mass.) waiters, white and colored, have organized a branch of the National Culinary Alliance whose headquarters is in Chicago.

NEARLY every mining camp in Colorado is just now experiencing a scarcity of labor. Hundreds of men in addition to those now employed will be wanted during the winter. The average wages paid are $3 a day.

THE strike of the cigar-makers in Binghamton, N. Y., in about fifteen weeks, cost $20,000 spent in contributions to the strikers, and about a quarter of a million dollars in wages of strikers lost by not working.

BY a section of the new election law every employer in New York State is compelled to give to his employes two hours in which to vote, and no deduction from his wages is to be made on account of such absence.

A YOUNG locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad is the son of a millionaire of Terre Haute, Ind. The son voluntarily chose his present life on account of a quarrel with his father. The family is trying to induce him to return.

LADY DILKE, wife of Sir Charles Dilke, is taking active interest in labor organization in England, and has recently addressed crowded meetings of women. She urged them to form unions, but warned them against deserting the cause as soon as their wrongs had been righted.

THE hours of field labor in the Sounh have always been "from sun to sun." White farmers who do their own work—and the freedmen also—adhere to the ancient usage. The same rule holds good in other out-of-door employments, such as railroad construction and lumbering.

ACCORDING to the official statistics of Italy over 55,000 millers and millwrights have been thrown out of employment during the last ten years in that kingdom by improved machinery; and when in all mills in Italy such machinery has been introduced the total number of unemployed in the flour milling industry will reach 70,000.

HUNTERS from the Moreau River country in South Dakota report extensive prairie fires raging in that portion of the Sioux reservation. They also say that vast tracts of lignite coal land have commenced to burn, and fears are entertained that it may continue to spread through the coal fields in the Bad River district, west of Fierre, South Dakota.

BURNS AND SCALDS are cured by St. Jacobs Oil used according to DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE, also SORE THROAT WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A college for the colored people of Virginia is to be located in Lynchburg. The building to be erected will cost $50,000.

Washing powders are strong alkalies, and *ruin clothes*. The purest soap obtainable is the best and cheapest. Dobbins's Electric Soap has been acknowledged for 24 years to be the *purest of all*. Try it right away.

THE National library in Paris now contains 2,500,000 volumes.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

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THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.
All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News About the Various Departments at Washington.

Secretary Windom Lectures the World's Fair Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom has sent a long communication to the Executive Committee of the National World's Fair Commission in Chicago calling attention to the lavish expenditures for salaries of officers and expense of the committees. He advises curtailment in every possible way if the commission expects to get through the year without a large deficiency.

The Secretary states that of the $1,500,000 appropriated, $400,000 must be used in the construction of a Government building, leaving $1,100,000 for other expenses. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there is appropriated $200,000 for the expenses of the commission and the uses of the Government Board of Control. The Government Board has estimated that it will need $50,000, leaving $150,000 for the commission. The Secretary then shows that in salaries for officers and other expenses the commission has disposed of $110,000 of this $150,000, leaving only $40,000 for expenses for the rest of the year.

The Secretary concludes by calling attention to the fact that the salary list for the next three years of officers and employes already appointed amounts to one-seventh of the entire amount fixed as the limit of expenditure, and he reluctantly approves the sections of the by-laws providing for these salaries, with the caution that great care be used in making further expenditures.

President Palmer said, in reference to the report, that he would give up his salary, and that, if the commissioners did some cheese paring, Congress might get ashamed and grant another appropriation. In the meantime the work would be done by bureaus. The national commission would direct the enterprise and the local board foot the bills.

The Steamboat Inspection Service.

Inspector General Dumont, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of that service during the fiscal year, ended June 30 last, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Total number of vessels inspected, 7063; total net tonnage of vessels inspected, 1,390,189.55; total number of officers licensed, 13,237.

Increase in number of vessels inspected over preceding year, 338; increase in tonnage of vessels inspected, 74,953.48; increase in number of officers licensed, 1615.

During the year there were 1782 applicants for pilots' licenses, of which number 1738 passed a successful examination for color blindness, and 44 were rejected, or 2.46 plus per cent. of the whole number.

During the year there were thirty-four accidents, resulting in the loss of 245 lives, a decrease of fifty-six as compared with the preceding year. Of the accidents, seventeen resulted from collisions, and 102 of the lives lost by drowning. Of the number of lives lost sixty-five were passengers and 180 were officers or persons employed on the steamers. It is estimated that fully five hundred million passengers were carried on steam vessels during the fiscal year.

A New Transatlantic Mail Record.

The Postoffice Department has received information of a remarkable piece of work accomplished with the American mail arriving at Queenstown, Ireland, on the Inman liner City of New York. The vessel reached Queenstown early in the afternoon. Her mails were removed and sent by a special train to Dublin and Kingstown. From there they were transferred to Holyhead by a special steamer, and thence again by a special train to London, where they were delivered early next morning. This is the first time that American mails have made London on the morning of the seventh day after leaving New York.

A Net to Catch Torpedoes.

Simultaneously with the arrangements for the manufacture of the Whitehead automobile torpedo in this country the Navy Department has adopted an improved torpedo net, which will be supplied to all the armor clads.

This is an American invention, and as it has not yet been patented, at home or abroad, the department officials are not at liberty to give out much information concerning it. It is said, however, to possess many advantages over the French net, now in general use in European navies. It is to be manufactured at some place in the United States.

ELEVEN VESSELS BURNED.

The Cotton Shipping District of Mobile, Ala., Swept by Flames.

A fire in the cotton gin and shipping district of Mobile, Ala., destroyed eleven steamers and over a million dollars' worth of cotton gins, wharves and shipping depots.

The local fire department was incapable of doing any effective work to check the spread of the flames. For a time all the sailing vessels in the harbor were threatened. The wind carried sparks a great distance, and many small fires were started where cotton was exposed.

The fire started in a shingle mill near the river front just outside the northern boundary of the city limits.

In Goodman's mill, near the shingle factory, there were stored about nine hundreds bales of cotton. They were soon ablaze, and the sparks from the cotton carried by the wind next communicated the flames to Brown's warehouse, and running back to Magnolia street to the southwest of the Mobile mills and to the wharf front.

The flames swept on down the wharf front of the city and before the fire was finally checked eleven vessels had been burned. The loss will amount to over a million dollars.

EIGHT MEN PERISHED.

A Steamer of the Lake Superior Transit Company Burned.

The steamer Annie Young, of the Lake Superior Transit Company, took fire and burned to the water's edge off Lexington, Mich. The steamer Ed Smith went to the rescue and brought thirteen of the crew to Detroit. The rest of the crew, eight men, took to the yawl and were drowned. She had a cargo of coal and merchandise. The boat was built in Detroit in 1869. She was 693 tons burden and valued at $30,000. The mate was badly burned about the face and hands. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

I. S. EMERY, Labor candidate for Congress, committed suicide at Rochester, N. Y., by cutting an artery. He had been drinking. He was formerly a well-known labor man.

THE Comte de Paris was entertained at a dinner of officers of the Army of the Potomac, at the Plaza Hotel, New York city.

ELMER OLIVER, of Charlton, Penn., while under the influence of liquor, proposed to the daughter of Farmer Tuttle, to whom he had been paying attention. Miss Tuttle refused him, and Elmer drew a revolver and shot her in the head. He then fired a bullet into his own brain. Both died almost instantly.

DR. JOHN FARNHAM BOYNTON died at Syracuse, N. Y., a few days ago, aged seventy-nine years. He was one of the first of the popular lecturers on scientific subjects. He patented thirty important and successful inventions, including the Babcock fire extinguisher. He was the companion and adviser of Professor Agassiz for years.

BURGLARS at Nielsonville, Penn., broke into the office of a lumber firm, sandbagged, gagged and bound the watchman and robbed the safe of $2000.

MAYOR PATRICK J. GLEASON, of Long Island City, N. Y., was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250 for assault on a reporter.

A NURSE in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, struck a patient in the face, the man dying a few hours afterward.

THE centennial celebration of Methodism in New England began in Boston, Mass.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, removed from office the Sheriff of Madison County, Leander W. Burroughs, and appointed in his place William T. Manchester, of Hamilton. The removal is based upon charges of irregularities. In his opinion the Governor says that he is satisfied that charges in the Sheriff's bill amounting to at least $3500 are false and fraudulent.

MAYOR GRANT sent a letter to Secretary Noble, asking that the latter honor the demand of New York city for a recount which shall be an accurate census of the population.

SOLDIERS' monuments were dedicated at Greenwich, Conn., and Kingston, N. Y.

JOHNNY HOPE, son of Jimmy Hope, one of the Manhattan Bank burglars, was released from Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison on a pardon granted by Governor Hill, after serving nine years, eight months and twenty days of a twenty years' sentence.

THE potato crop in Vermont, which promised well, is found to be seriously affected by rot, and digging has in many cases been abandoned.

WORKMEN found the body of a woman in the ruins of the Leland Hotel in Syracuse, N. Y., four days after the fire. It is supposed to be that of Mary Padden, a domestic. This makes six victims of the holocaust.

THE bronze statue of Major-General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, was unveiled in the yard of the State House at Concord, N. H.

J. B. CREIGHTON, a young banker, committed suicide in his office, Wall street, New York city.

ONE of the fulminate departments of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., was blown up. George Baker, aged fifty, was blown to atoms.

A TERRIFIC storm raged along the Jersey coast, and much damage has been done by the high surf.

South and West.

ISAAC FISHER, a leading Dunkard minister and a pioneer in Indiana, fell dead in the pulpit while reading a hymn at a church in Mexico, Ind.

THE annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was opened at Los Angeles, Cal.

THE police of New Orleans, La., have secured evidence sufficient to convict several of the Italians under arrest for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy.

THE dry goods store of Frank Brothers, in St. Louis, Mo., was burned; loss $425,000.

HENRY KRON, living near Blairsville, Ind., and his wife quarreled and the husband took a double-barrelled gun and murdered his wife in the presence of his three children. He then killed himself.

CHARLES ARMSTRONG, seventy-seven years old, is charged with embezzling $25,000 belonging to his friends in Harvard, Ill. He admitted his guilt.

A BAND of 200 Indians, about twenty-five miles from Pierre, South Dakota, is sick with mountain fever. Thirteen have already died, and unless relief is afforded soon the entire band will die.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S plan to abolish the Cincinnati Board of Improvements was embodied in a bill which passed the Ohio Senate.

GENERAL J. C. SULLIVAN, who commanded a division under Rosecrans and who fought the battle of Iuka, died at Oakland, Cal., recently from hemorrhage. He was brevetted brigadier-general after the battle of Kernstown. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

MAJOR H. C. SEYMOUR, connected with the United States Signal Service, at Galveston, Texas, died after one day's illness. He was a native of England. He was fifty-eight years old.

PETE MCCARTNEY, the greatest counterfeiter the world has ever produced, died a few days ago in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, where he was serving out a ten years' sentence.

THE population of South Dakota is announced by the Census Office as 327,848, an increase since 1880 of 229,580.

THE excitement created in the Chickasaw Nation a few days ago on account of the discovery of rich fields of gold and silver in the Arbuckle Mountains has reached Texas, and is growing in intensity.

DAVID GRUBB, a farmer, living near Grayville, Ill., was shot and killed by his stepson, Arch Wick, aged nineteen, while trying to kill his wife in a drunken frenzy.

THE Sheriff of Coffee County, Ga., called on Governor Gordon for troops to suppress a riot of colored men against whites. Four men were said to have been killed.

HARRY WILLIAMS was hanged at Rolling Fork, Miss., for the murder of Rufus Dixon.

OVIDE GODEAU, a notorious mulatto desperado, was taken out of jail at West Melville, La., by a mob and hanged.

SENATOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, was thrown from his carriage at Versailles and sustained very serious injuries.

DOMESTIC infelicity caused William Galow, a German laborer, to kill his wife and commit suicide at Oshkosh, Wis.

THE First National Bank of Durham, N. C., caught fire and was entirely consumed.

Washington.

A. B. MULLETT, ex-Supervising Architect of the Treasury, committed suicide in Washington.

THE Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry held its regular biennial session in the Holy House of the Temple, Washington, Venerable Grand Commander Albert Pike presiding.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has just appointed eighty-four clerks, at $1000 per annum each, through the Civil Service.

THE Census Bureau announces that the population of Oregon is 312,490; of Wisconsin, 1,683,697.

N. F. PALMER & CO., the contractors for building the two gunboats Concord and Bennington, have informed the Navy Department that the former vessel is ready for her trial trip.

THE Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department is giving his attention at present to the procurement of the nickel ore or matte for which Congress appropriated a million dollars.

THE annual convention of the American Institute of Architects began in Washington City. The attendance was encouraging, representing all parts of the Union. Richard M. Hunt, the President of the Institute, was unable to be present on account of illness, and his report was read by one of the Board of Directors.

THE Department of State has been officially informed that an industrial exhibition will be held at Lyons, France, in 1892, in which the departments of silk and electricity will be open to all nations. A cordial invitation is extended to American exhibitors.

THE Census Office announced the total population of the State of Florida to be 390,345; increase, 120,942, or 44.88 per cent.

THE Treasury Department monthly statement of foreign commerce places the value of merchandise imported during September past at $75,915,796, against $53,685,848 during September, 1889.

Foreign.

CAPTAIN SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, the traveler and African explorer, died at Trieste, Italy.

MR. GLADSTONE traveled to Scotland to open his election campaign.

THE Argentine Congress closed after adopting the Government bill to convert the provincial foreign loans into a 4½ per cent. national loan.

THE cholera has extended from Persia to Bagdad, and is destroying many victims.

A CROWD of farmers' laborers at Schull, Ireland, besieged the Board of Guardians demanding work or bread, on account of the failure of the potato crop. The Board replied that the law did not permit outdoor relief.

ONE HUNDRED dervishes, who were raiding cattle at Suakim were attacked by the Egyptian cavalry. Seven dervishes were killed and a number were taken prisoners.

ITALY has recognized the Government of the United States of Brazil.

THE Parliamentary election in the Eccles division of Lancashire, England, resulted in a victory for the Gladstonians. Mr. Roby, the Liberal candidate, received 4901 votes, and Mr. Egerton, Conservative, 4696.

ONE of the bitterest political contests ever fought in New Brunswick resulted in the return of Premier Blair and his colleagues by a large majority.

THE United States steamer Baltimore, Captain Schley commander, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal.

THE University of Cambridge, England, has conferred a degree upon Explorer Henry M. Stanley.

THE total catch of the twenty-seven schooners that left Victoria, British Columbia, this year for Behring Sea and Northwest Coast was 39,516, making about a value of $404,000.

DYING OF CHOLERA.

Japan, Abyssinia, Turkey and Other Countries Ravaged.

Advices received by the United States Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington from the United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, report 1095 new cases of cholera and 742 deaths from this disease during the period from August 18 to September 11. From the outbreak of the epidemic until September 14 there have been 3188 cases and 2031 deaths.

Advices received at the Bureau from the United States Consul at St. Helena report the appearance of cholera at Meskene and Aleppo.

Advices from Spain are that the cholera epidemic continues, but its presence in Barcelona is not officially confirmed.

Reports from Abyssinia say that the epidemic is intense in the localities occupied by Italian troops, and at Massowah about sixty deaths occur daily from the disease.

Reports from Russia state that the actual presence of cholera is not reported, but some cities in the South are suspected, but nothing definite is shown. Reports from France state that the sanitary condition is very satisfactory and no cases of cholera have been reported.

The report from Italy states that according to information received from private sources many fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Venice. The Italian Government has ordered the return of troops from the Red Sea colony.

Advices from Constantinople say that the late cholera reports are very unfavorable, and show that the epidemic is increasing in extent and intensity.

The appearance of the disease at Aleppo, to which place it was imported from Meskene, is very serious. On September 11 and 12 nine deaths were reported out of fifteen cases.

PASSENGERS HELD UP.

Three Train Robbers Make a Haul of $1500 in New Mexico.

As the south-bound train on the Santa Fe pulled out of Socorro, New Mexico, three men were seen to step on board. After the train had passed San Antonio three strangers entered the Pullman sleeper and locked the door. They then drew their revolvers on the porter and conductor and relieved them of their surplus cash. Then they robbed the passengers, making quite a haul. They jumped from the train on the Basque de Apache grant, taking to the hills. It is estimated that they got $1500.

The officers of the road have offered a reward of $1000 for their arrest.

OYSTERS SCARCE.

Discouraging Reports From the Chesapeake Bay Beds.

Discouraging reports have been received from the oyster beds of Chesapeake Bay. The dredging season only began recently. Captain Frank Smith, of the schooner Romeo, was the first dredger to report. He brought only 150 barrels. He says that nearly all the oysters are dead. Later arrivals at Baltimore, Md., confirm the news. The Lower Bay is yet to be heard from. Oysters on the wharf brought from eighty-five cents to $1 per bushel.

A Mammoth Cheese.

At the cheese factory in East Otto, the other day, there was put in the hoop the biggest cheese ever made in this region, and probably the largest ever made in the United States. It measured five feet in diameter and is thirty-nine inches high. Its weight when cured will be 4000 pounds, and fully 38,000 pounds of milk were used in its manufacture. The abundant pasturage made the September milk unusually rich, so that this huge cheese is expected to be of prime quality. About four weeks will be required to cure it thoroughly. This record-breaker was made for a grocery house in Cincinnati, who are about to occupy a large new building. It is wanted as an attraction for the opening.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.*

It is claimed that Colorado is one of the best potato-growing sections of the country.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

White Swelling

"In 1887 my son, seven years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg below the knee, which contracted the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. I considered him a confirmed cripple. I was about to take him to Cincinnati for an operation, and began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla to get up his strength. The medicine woke up his appetite and soon pieces of bone were discharged from the sore. We continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he had perfect use of his leg. He now runs everywhere, and apparently is as well as ever."—JOHN L. MCMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid, One pack. 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

NYN U—43

HOW TO GET WELL.

Use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment if you are suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throats, Colds, Stiffened Joints, Contracted Muscles. Warranted for over forty years to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

A bottle has never yet been returned. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. and 50c. DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

For Coughs and Colds

There is no Medicine like

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

PATTERN FREE.

By Special Arrangement with DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, the Greatest of all Magazines, we are enabled to make every one of our lady readers a handsome present.

Cut out this slip and inclose it (with a two-cent stamp for return postage, and your name and address) to W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York, and you will receive by return mail a full-size pattern, illustrated and fully described, of this Jacket (worth 25c). It can be made as a perfectly plain jacket, or as illustrated. Cross out with pencil the size desired. Bust, 34, 36, 38, or 40 inches. While Demorest's is not a Fashion Magazine, many suppose it to be because its Fashion Department, like all its other Departments, is so perfect. You really get a dozen Magazines in one, every month, for $2 per year.

Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

FASHION JOURNALS. $10.10 for $3.50.

We now publish our French Fashion Books in English. Special inducements to introduce them. The most practical and elegant ever offered. The lessons on Basting, Boning, Finishing, Keeping Wrinkles Out, Cutting Skirts, etc., can be obtained only in these books, each worth one year's subscription. Send only 35 cents for copy.

A. McDOWELL & Co., 4 W. 14th St., New York.

PENSIONS! Seventeen years' experience in prosecuting Pension Claims, and ten years an Examiner in U. S. Pension Office. Claims that hang fire under the old law can be settled under the new law. For circular and information write to THOS. S. COGLEY, Atty., 1506 R St., N. W., Washington, D.C.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

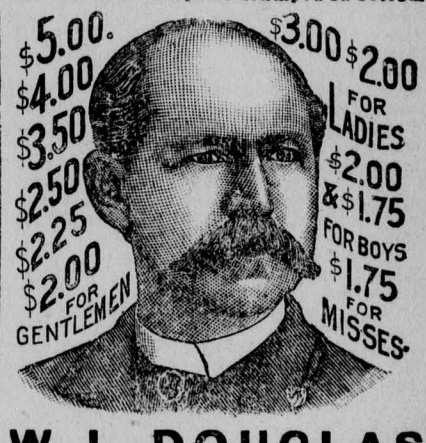
BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS! Instructions free to Inventors. Write at once for hand-book of information. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Send address on postal for valuable information. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—Intelligent Active Agent in each town. Easy to work in connection with other business. Good pay and territory to pushing man. For particulars address, stating present or former occupation, W. F. C. Gerhardt, Mgr., Glenn Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest" You can lessen

LIFE'S BURDEN by using SAPOLIO

It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes...

COPYRIGHT

What would you give for a Friend

who would take half your hard work off your shoulders and do it without a murmur? What would you give to find an assistant in your housework that would keep your floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and yet never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapolio is just such a friend and can be bought at all grocers.

Saltillo.

We are expecting snow.

Miss Alda Fisher is visiting at Three Springs.

William Crum is busy making shingles.

It is said Uriah Runk and family are to move to Saltillo soon.

The foundation for Mr. Jamison's house is completed.

Adam Long moved into his new house one day last week.

Mrs. Wm. Burrows is visiting at the residence of Henry Roles, near Meadow Greene.

Wilson Everell, of Lewistown, is visiting at Saltillo, the guest of John Drake.

Mrs. Anna Spanogle and son, of Lewistown, are visiting at the residence of her uncle, Mr.C. Greene.

R. W. Hudson expects to move into his new brick house shortly, as his pretty home is nearing completion.

It is said R. W. Hudson is to commence the erection of a new house in a few days for the purpose of renting.

The Democratic candidate for register and recorder was in Saltillo last Friday looking up his political interests.

J. Wesley Kough expects to move into the house which he recently purchased from Adam Long, the first part of the week.

The Young Folks' Christian Endeavor Society met last night. They are a happy throng striving for an imperishable home.

I noticed Mrs. H. B. Locke, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, was in town last Saturday paying a visit to the millinery store.

The Rev. McKee, who recently left the United Brethren church and joined the Baptist denomination, was expected to preach in the Baptist church on Sunday night.

Some few of our people took advantage of campaign rates on the R. R. last Saturday. Hence some of the democrats had the pleasure of seeing ex-Gov. Pattison.

Mrs Philip Fisher was out on a collecting tour among the children one day last week and only asked a penny a piece from each, dating from one to twelve years. Some few subscribed 12 cents—amount of years. She had quite a number of names of little ones only two or three years old. The motto of the subscription list she carried, is, "And a little child shall lead them."

Calvin.

Raining.

Corn-husking is in order.

Candidates are looking after votes in this place.

Work is progressing on B. F. Glasgow's new house.

Miss J. D. Wright purchased the old homestead for $430.

—Wanted in this place—a good shoemaker; also a blacksmith.

Mrs. John G. Coder, of Tyrone, was a visitor here a few days last week.

Peter Bowman will take charge of the J. R. Gosnell farm the first of April, next.

Miles M. Saylor and son have purchased the old homestead farm and will move thereon next spring.

Rev. Burrows, of Saltillo, preached a very instructive sermon in the Harmony M. P. church on Sunday.

H. Querry, our merchant, is doing a good business and working hard for the success of the republican ticket.

A. C. Greenland has purchased U. G. Pheasant's interest in the saw mill and will soon move on the lands of A. Stapleton.

Now Mr. Philip Parks is almost 7 feet high, having taken the second growth since last Friday. Cause—the arrival of a boy.

Our farmers think the ITEM a very good and readable paper, but think the addition of the Mapleton markets would add to its popularity.

Locust Grove's popular school teacher has organized a literary society, and we predict some very interesting entertainments, as J. O. is a wideawake man.

Camp No. 350, P. O. S. of A., would like to see a District President, as there has not been one in camp for almost eighteen months, except an "ex." The boys would be glad to see some friends from 59.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

Mount Union.

O. L. Etmer, of Pittsburg, was in town a few days last week.

Quite a number of Mt. Union citizens attended a mass meeting in the interest of Judge McCarthy at Union school house last Wednesday evening.

M. Hiney, Esq., was in Philadelphia a few days last week.

Philip Smith, who was assisting the carpenters to put a new roof on his property, was attacked by a slight stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. Thos. Glover, a former resident of Mt. Union, but now of Braddock, Pa., is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dean and son, E. L. Fields and wife, and Mrs. W. W. Stewart, all of Harrisburg, Pa., are visiting friends and relatives in this place last week.

Jno. Himes, who has been engaged at Jeannette as a stone mason all summer, arrived home on Saturday.

Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Hopewell, a former pastor of the M. E. church of this place, will deliver one of his famous lectures for the cause of no-license this (Wednesday) evening.

Mrs. J. M. Bell has had a new porch erected in front of her residence on Water street.

Chas. Bice and Frank DeFrehn returned from a week's visit to Williamsport, Md., last week.

L. B. Doty, Esq., of Bedford, was in town on Saturday.

Prof. C. E. Kauffman and the scholars of No. 4 school held a festival some weeks ago and with the proceeds purpurchased some matting with which to cover the floor of the high school. It is quite an innovation in school departures and is of the best quality.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

PURIT Yand CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Tobacos, Cigars and Smokers' Articles.

The best grades of Flour.

Oysters by the stew or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit and Green Apples.

Give me a call.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

SIRS:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have used many bottles, having used it with perfect success in curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 10, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*

Respectfully, F. H. HOTCHKISS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. **DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,**
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Read and Profit by it!

We have the following Shoes that we intend closing out for cash or country produce at cost: 33 pairs Misses' Lace Calf Shoes (pegged), of

1	4	6	8	6	5	3
9	10	11	12	13	1	2

Also, our entire stock of

Clothing,

consisting of Suits for Youths, Boys and Men, and a lot of Overcoats. We have left 26 pairs of

Blankets

that must be sold, and now is your opportunity. We have sold 52 pairs to this date and the reason our sales have been so great in the blanket line is we sacrifice them.

Just received a lot of new crop Raisins and Currants.

Woolen Goods.

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizes of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and remember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats Meats

Our stock is complete. We have just received a barrel of prime country Mince Meat, which we will sell at bottom figures.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Spouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom'a.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	10 45	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.